The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885.

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	1 w	2 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
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SELECT STORY.

SUSIE'S DIPLOMACY.

"If I had been born poor, instead of rich, I firmly believe my life would have been much happier," said Richard Maur with a sigh.

Richard was sitting with a friend on a bench overlooking the sea. He would have been a remarkably handsome fellow, were it not for the discontented expression, which always clouded his face.

On the other hand, his companion, Arthur Renmore, was a plain looking man with nothing to redeem his want of comliness but a bright pair of eyes, and a wining smile.

At first sight, women were struck by Richard's appearance; but after a time they gradually began to feel a preference for Arthur, because he talked amusingly, and made himself so agreeable.

To tell the truth, Richard was too proud and reserved—a fault for which his parents had been to blame, for he had been a spoiled child.

"Do you really believe what you say, or do you only make that assertion to startle one?" asked Renmore in answer to his friend's remark.

"I really believe that if I had been born to poverty I should be far happier than I am now," returned Richard, gravely.

"Then I'll show you a way out of your trouble," said Renmore with his cheerful laugh. "Hand over all your wealth to me, retaining only a pound a week for yourself. I fancy I should get on comfortably with the gold you despise, not to speak of being able to marry Susie."

"Your offer to relieve me of my wealth is extremely kind and considerate," said Richard, unable to repress a smile. "I appreciate the sacrifice you are willing to make for me; but on consideration I find I cannot do without the money. If I had been accustomed to poverty it would have been a different matter, but having been reared in luxury, I cannot resign my gold, even if it lead me to destruction. The luxury I have spoken of is necessary to my existence."

"I thought you would draw in your horns, old boy, when I made the proposal. Like most Englishmen, you dearly love to grumble."

"I have something to grumble about, I fancy," said Richard.

"I don't see it; you ought to be the happiest fellow in the three kingdoms."

"Ought I?"

"Decidedly."

"Just let me know why?"

"You wish me to answer you frankly, and won't take offense if I give you my real opinion?"

"Speak on. I promise I won't take offense at anything you say. I should like to see myself as others see me."

"Well, in the first place, you are too proud, and think yourself superior to everybody. You fancy yourself ill-treated because the world doesn't value you as you value yourself. To tell the truth, your conceit stands in your way, Richard."

"Conceited and proud!" exclaimed Richard Maur, coloring with anger. "You have utterly misunderstood my character. I am shy and diffident——"

"Shy and diffident!" cried Renmore, interrupting him. "You are nothing of the kind. Your sole reason for remaining silent is that you would rather refrain from making an agreeable remark than be led to deliver a foolish one. Now I rattle away, saying the first thing that comes into my head, and yet I am generally regarded as a very pleasant companion."

"That is what puzzles me," returned Richard. "You say nothing very wise or witty, and yet you always manage to interest everybody."

"Because I try to please others and forget the existence of Arthur Renmore," said his friend. "But, joking apart, old fellow, what is amiss with you this morning?"

Richard sighed more heavily than before, digging holes with his cane in the ground.

While staying at the seaside he had fallen hopelessly in love, but his natural suspicion had preyented him from declaring his attachment.

"Arthur," he said, "how can a wealthy man ever believe in the disinterested attentions of a woman?"

"Oh," said his friend, with a whistle, "sets the wind that way? I had my suspicions, old boy. But you don't mean to say that you entertain such ungenerous ideas? I could not think so badly of Susie."

"Because you know she is only waiting for you to make a home for her. Your case is utterly different. A man without money has the satisfaction of knowing that he is loved for himself alone."

"Bah!" cried his friend contemptuously. "You either do not love the girl or you are a bigger fool than I take you for. Strange how people who have no troubles will go out of the way to make them. Well, I am off to get some luncheon: are you coming?"

No, Richard would stay where he was. He felt rather glad to be let alone with his thoughts.

Young, rich and handsome, he was as utterly miserable as any mortal with such advantages could be. His money seemed to stand between him and happiness, and yet he would not have parted with it for any consideration. He prized it so much that he feared it might have the same value in the eyes of the girl he loved. What if it induced her to give him her hand without her heart.

Edith Palmer was comparatively poor, and he knew she loved pleasure. She had often told him as much, and complained of the dullness of her life. He remembered how her cheeks had flushed and her eyes sparkled with excitement when he had spoken of the gay world of fashion, or described the different places he had seen.

"No, I will not ask her to be my wife," he told himself with intense bitterness. "My money is too great a temptation for any woman to resist. She would accept my offer if she didn't love me, and I should discover it afterward, and be wretched for life. I will leave S——as soon as possible and try to forget her."

He had risen now and turned his back upon the sea, and some children who were playing on the sand gazed after him in surprise, wondering what made that big man look so cross. He certainly had anything but an agreeable expression on his face as he walked along nibbling the ends of his long moustache.

"Hello, Mr. Maur," said somebody at his elbow, in a clear, young voice.

"Oh, is it you, Jack?" returned Richard. "Where are you off to now?"

Jack was Edith Palmer's brother, and Richard had shown him many kindnesses, completely winning his boyish heart.

"I was looking for you!" said Jack. "Come up to the house and see Joe, will you? Father says he does not like the looks of him. Do come: there is nobody at home: Edith has gone to see Susie Brown."

"All right, I'll come," returned Richard, relieved and yet disappointed that he would not see Jack's sister.

The Palmers lived in a small house near the sea, and Jack dragged Richard into a small back parlor, communicating with the drawing room by folding doors.

"Wait here," he said, "while I go and look for Joe."

And he dashed out of the room in search of his retriever before Richard could utter a word of of remonstrance.

The young man sat down on one of the shabby chairs and relapsed into thought. The more he saw of the poverty of the Palmers, the stronger grew his conviction that his money must have an influence on Edith.

Presently he began to grow impatient at Jack's prolonged absence, and was about to go in search of him when, to his dismay, some one entered the next room, and the next moment he heard the sound of voices.

"I am so glad I persuaded you to come back with me,"—it was Edith Palmer who spoke—"I should have felt so dull all by myself."

"I am very glad I came," said Susie, for he instantly recognized the voice as belonging to Arthur Renmore's sweet heart. "What on earth is the matter with you, dear? You are not the girl you were."

"There is nothing the matter with me," cried Edith, and to prove it she burst into tears.

"Don't cry,' said Susie, wiping away the bright drops with her own little lace handkerchief. "I do believe you have some secret you are keeping from me. Have you seen Mr. Maur lately?" she added, abruptly.

"Do you think I am crying about Mr. Maur?" asked Edith, coloring with anger.

"I don't know, I am sure," returned Susie, "I could cry if I was in your place. The man ought to propose after all the attention he used to pay you.

"Susie!"

"Don't look so cross," cried her friend. "You know it is true. He did take up your time and lead people to believe he was serious. It is shameful of a man to treat a girl as he has treated you. I will say what I think—there! He is a mean thing, and I should like to tell him so to his face."

Now it happened that Miss Susie was sitting opposite a looking glass, and happening to lift her eyes she saw Mr. Richard peering in upon them.

She was a very quick-witted young lady, and did not regret at all the allusions she had made to him. As she sat looking into the mirror a plot was being formed in that youthful little head of hers, with its soft golden curls.

Her own engagement was such a happy one, in spite of its length, for she had been engaged eight years, and had to wait two more before Arthur would be in a position to marry, that she longed for her friend to experience the same happiness.

Perhaps a few judicious words might bring the laggard in love to the point. She hoped so, for he had certainly looked very affectionately at the back of her friend's head.

She felt strongly inclined to indulge in a fit of laughter, but she resisted the impulse, feeling that it would spoil all. She resolutely averted her eyes from Richard's reflection, after satisfying herself that he was waiting eagerly to hear what else they had to say, and said in a preternaturally solemn voice:

"Edith, I do believe you love the man."

The words almost caused Richard to betray himself. He trembled like a leaf, for on Edith's next words depended the joy or misery of a lifetime.

There was a deep silence for a few minutes and then Susie lifted her friend's head and looked at her tear-stained face, which was suffused with blushes.

"It is but too true," said Edith. "I do love him. "You have discovered my secret and I know that you will not betray it. I would die with shame if he knew I had given my love unasked."

"But, Edith, he loves you," said Susie, coloring at her friend's words, for she could see the delight in Richard's eyes as he listened to Edith's avowal.

"He loves me!" cried Edith, almost contemptuously. "Why, Susie, he might marry anybody with his wealth and position."

"Bother his wealth!" cried Susie. "You don't love him for his wealth?"

"Heaven knows I don't!" said Edith. "If he were to loose all his money it would make no difference to me."

"My darling!"

And Richard pushed open the folding doors and caught Edith in his arms while Susie discreetly retired to the next room and took up a book, leaving the ardent lover to make his own excuse for playing eavesdropper.

"Oh, Mr. Maur," cried Jack, dashing into the room. "Why, where is he, Susie? I left him here just now."

"He is engaged," said Susie, demurely. "Why, what's the matter Jack?"

The boy walked over to the window and stood with his hands in his pekets, whistling; but there was a suspicious moisture in his bright eyes, and Susie anxiously repeated the question.

"Father has had Joe shot," he said. "He was sullen and fidgety; but I know Mr. Maur would have put him right if he had seen him. Poor old Joe!"

"Don't grieve, Jack," said Susie, putting her hand on his arm. "You've lost your dog, but you've found a brother-in-law."

"What!" cried Jack, "is it true? Where are they? Let me go to them."

And he dashed unceremoniously into the next room, his loss forgotten for the moment in his delight at the unexpected news.

Susie smiled and sighed as she followed him into the presence of the happy lovers.

But her own happiness was not so far off as she thought, for, Arthur coming into an unexpected legacy, insisted that it should be a double wedding, and in this he was aided and abetted by Edith and Richard.

"To think that all my happiness is owing to these folding doors," said Richard to his friend.

"And Susie's diplomacy," muttered Arthur.

"What?" asked Richard inquiringly.

"Nothing," returned Arthur. "We are two lucky fellows, old boy!"

"Indeed we are, said Richard.

And up to the present time neither of them has had cause to alter his opinion.

Dauphin County's Centennial.

Some ten months ago the Historical Society of Dauphin County informed the Councils of the city that the present year would be the 100th anniversary since its founding, and also of Dauphin county.

Immediately on receipt of this communication Councils took action, and a committee consisting of nine members of Select Council and eighteen members from Common Council was appointed. This gave each ward one Select Councilman and two Common Councilmen.

In response to the Historical Society's request, the committee of Councils notified that body that it was ready to confer with it.

The first thing to be done, as they considered, was to elaborate a programme. This was done after many meetings, and has been made public. The first committee appointed, of which James McCormick is Chairman, has in charge the inviting of each clergyman in the county to deliver a commemorative address or discourse, on Sunday, the 13th day of September, and asking them to invoke God's blessing on the observances of the Centennial.

A committee, of which David Mumma is chairman, will see to the ringing of the Court House, church, public schools, fire-engine, factory, and all other bells throughout the county for 15 minutes, on Monday morning, September 14, at nine o'clock; and also, that all the schools and public assemblages in session at that hour, be requested to sing the soul-stirring National anthem, "America," commencing with "God Bless Our Native Land," at the same hour. Thus opening the first secular day of the week with an invocation and returning of thanks for our great prosperity. On the same day inaugural ceremonies, under direction of same committee, will be held in the Court House at 11 o'clock. These will consist of a short address, after which the Mayor for the city, Judge Simonton, for the county, and the Governor for the State, will formally pronounce the Centennial ceremonies open. In the evening of that day the citizens will assemble in a place designated by the committee, and be entertained by a poem, an address, and a number of short addresses, many of these, we trust, from our oldest citizens who are yet among us; also, by a great choir of voices composed of all the able singers in Dauphin county. These societies and special singers will be organized by the committee.

On the second day, Tuesday, the parades will begin. The committee in charge of this day is headed by Frank R. Leib, as chairman. The Eighth Regiment will parade and all the civic societies and organizations in their county, in York, Lancaster, Perry, Lebanon, and Old Mother Cumberland, will be asked to join. The committee will see that each Masonic, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, American Mechanics, United American Workingmen's and Junior American Lodges, together with all the Heptasophs, Royal Acarnum, Jewish, Knights of Pythias societies, &c., will be especially invited to come into the city. As there are over 230 of these societies and each one numbers at least thirty members, there ought to be 9,000 of these alone in rank, while with their music and the Eighth Regiment, there will be at least 10,000 people in line on that day.

For Wednesday a committee has been selected, of which Lane S. Hart is chairman, to manage the parade. This Committee, many of whom are among the first business men, and at the large manufactories, will show a grand display. The "good old times" and the present days will be brought by them ingeniously together, so as to show by broad comparison the difference between them. New nail machines and old ones; new steam drills and the old-fashioned way of quarrying will be shown, new farm methods and old ones will be shown side by side; new wagons and old Conestogas; magnificent imported cattle and the leanest of the old kind. New system of delivery wagons and old ones; new fire-engines and apparatus and old will be exhibited. Look out for the second day's parade. It will be miles in length and brillant in display, both interesting and instructive.

The antiquarian display will be going on all this time. The building in which it will be held will be stuffed with wonderful things. Rocking-cradles 160 years old; books, literally worth thousands of dollars on account of their age and variety; Indian relics by the thousand; old china vases and urns; from that and Lebanon counties; magnificent and costly pieces of pottery, magnificent services of plates, antique clothing, table cloths, mirrors, bed clothing, all over 100 years old, will make such an aggregation of astonishing relics, as to surprise all. The committee in charge of this grand and instructive part of "Our Centennial," aggregates nearly 200 persons, and they will rake Dauphin, Lebanon and the surrounding counties with fine-tooth combs but they will have everything of importance. Each chairman of each sub-committee, and the committees themselves, show great energy in the matter of getting the antiquities together.

The building in which this grand exhibition will be held will be 250 feet long, about fifty feet wide, and will be beautifully illuminated at night.

The third day's parade will be by the firemen.

A Noted Colored Lady.

A WOMAN OF THE DUSKY RACE WITH A HISTORY SUCH AS FEW CAN BOAST.

"That woman is probably one of the most widely-known and most refined and intelligent colored women that ever lived in this country," said an official at the State House to a *Globe* reporter the other day, as a lady of apparently 45 or 50 years passed his door. "She is one of the few colored ladies who have attended the high-toned receptions in Washington, and on whom such men as Roscoe Conkling and John A. Logan have called, and she has been the wife of a Lieutenant Governor and a Senator." The woman was Mrs. Bureh-Dunn, of New Orleans, who has been visiting St. Paul, and called at the Capitol to take a brief look at the State officials. She is about medium height, with jet black hair, and a pleasant, intelligent looking face, and is said to be one of the best known and most respected colored ladies of the South. Intelligent, acquainted with the politics of the country, a Federal officeholder herself, a lover of her race and with a deep sympathy for the poor and oppressed among them, of wide acquaintance with prominent people, both white and black, something of her history, as told by herself to a reporter, is full of interest. She has been visiting St. Paul and Minneapolis for some days, having many friends among the people of her race. The reporter found her at the home of J. T. Lyle the other evening, and she readily consented to an interview. She speaks with almost no sign of the dialect commonly put in the mouths of the colored race, and, though born of negro parents, her skin is hardly darker than that of many brunettes who have no trace of colored blood. Her features are regular, her head well shaped, and she is somewhat stout. Her fifty or so years have dealt gently with her, and no trace of gray is in her hair, and her few wrinkles are not deep.

She was born in Cincinnati and attended school there until she was 17, when she went to New Orleans and was a teacher among the colored people. "I didn't intend to stay there," said she, "but as Mr. Dunn thought it was not best to leave our people in the dark days of slavery we stayed. We always tried to help the colored people, and not one of them every came to us for any help without getting it if it was in our power to give it to them."

"I naturally feel a little proud of my husband," she continued, "for he was the first colored man that was ever made the Governor of a State. Although a colored man, I believe all the people in New Orleans respected him very highly, for when he died we had just begun to build a home, and they would not allow me to pay for finishing it, but prominent men paid for its completion, some $8,000 or $10,000."

While Governor Dunn was living and in his official position Mrs. Dunn was much of the time in Washington, and became acquainted with many prominent men. With Frederick Douglass she was intimately acquainted, and with him often consulted how she might help "her people," as she calls the colored race.

"I was much surprised," said she, "at the manner in which I was treated by General Grant when he was President. A woman has no vote, and I expected when I went to him to ask some favors for my people South that I should be given little or no attention, but I went just the same, and told the General just what I wanted. He granted every one of my requests, and I don't know when I have been treated more kindly than by him. I became personally acquainted with him, and never in the world did he refuse a request I made if he could grant it. When Mr. Dunn died, in 1873, Mrs. Dunn said she was something at loss as to what to do—stay in New Orleans or to return to Cincinnati, her old home. So long had she lived in the South, and so much did she desire to be where she could be a help to her large circle of colored friends, that she remained. Having no family and anxious to do something, she scured an important position in the New Orleans City Hall, being the first woman ever given a like appointment, and receiving a salary of $2,000 a year. What was not used for her own support she gave to the poor of her race, and, with several philanthropic white people, she founded an Orphans' Home in that city. While filling this position she became acquainted with and finally married, the Hon. J. Henry Burch, a colored man, at that time a member of the State Senate. With the influence of his position she became prominent in society, and during the stay of the Electoral Commission in New Orleans they were entertained for a portion of the time at her home. Six years after her marriage to Mr. Burch she was again a widow, and again she said she felt as if she must be doing something. Accordingly she received the appointment as Chief Countress in the Mint, which she still holds. "I like business," said she, "and if my health does not permit me to stay in New Orleans, as my physician informs me may be the case, I believe I would come North and engage in some business in St. Paul or Minneapolis."—*St. Paul Globe.*

He was wiping away his tears with a dirty fist in the postoffice alley when one of the letter carriers asked what ailed him.

"My brother John got kicked," was the reply.

"Can you show me the man?"

"It wasn't any man at all, but a horse."

"Oh, I see. Where was he kicked?"

"In the head."

"Well, I wouldn't cry over it; he'll probably get well."

"Y-yes, and if he does I don't get his new hat and Sunday clothes."

If you have an extra fine calf, save him for yourself, a less promising one will answer for the butcher. If you have an extra fine colt, don't sell him for a song to the first who may fancy him. If you have a choice pig, hold fast to him and enjoy his excellence next winter in your own family. If you have an extra fine sheep, keep her that she may improve your flock. If you have a wide awake chicken, let no one lay hands upon him and bear him away. Of all your stock always save the best.

Asiatic Cholera.

ITS VARYING SYMPTOMS—WHO ARE MOST LIABLE TO ATTACK—HOW TRANSMITTED.

United States Consul Frank H Mason of Marseilles has sent to the Department of State the following concerning Asiatic cholera, derived from studies of the epidemic of 1884 and preceding years in Marseilles. Consul Mason says:

Leaving aside all merely abstract theories concerning the origin of the disease or its precise point of attack upon the system, its methods of attack, differ greatly in neighboring cases during the same epidemic. Sometimes preceded by diarrhœa, the cholera develops only after several days of such premonitery illness. Again it strikes the victim while asleep after a day of apparently perfect health. In one case it produces profuse vomitings and dejections, in another neither of these symptoms. One victim is stricken with intense chills, suppression of urine, loss of voice, and violent cramps, while another feels only a painful compression of the chest. Here a case begins with violent symptoms, which soon yield to treatment; there another which, from a mild and nearly painless beginning, proceeds irresistibly to complications which result in death. In no previous epidemics as Marseilles were these manifestations of the disease so various, so complicated and perplexing to physicians as during that of 1884.

In its choice of victims cholera is most precise and definite. With rare exceptions they belong to one of the four following classes of persons: Those we live under bad hygeine conditions in respect to food and lodgings; those who are imprudent in respect to eating, drinking and exposure; those who are weakened and debilitated by alcoholic excesses, and those who suffer from chronic digestive weakness or derangement.

Among the imprudences which become dangerous in presence of cholera are over eating to the extent of producing lethargy or indigestion, drinking any liquid so cold as to check the process of digestion, the eating of raw vegetables in the form of salads, and in general the use of raw fruit is a direct challenge to cholera which no person, however strong and healthy, can afford to risk.

The susceptibility of drunkards to choleraic influences is proved by abundant evidence, among which may be cited the sweeping fatality of the disease wherever it has attacked the inmates of an inebriate asylum. Anything, in fact, whether of a temporary or chronic nature, which impairs the vigor of the digestive organs, exposes the person thus weakened to choleraic attack.

In relation to the transmission of cholera Mr. Mason says that the contagion is transmitted both by the inhalation of air infected by clothing, rags, wool, &c., which have been tainted by contact with the disease, and by water. A man in July last left one of the most affected quarters of Marseilles for his native village of Vogue. He remained there in perfect health until he opened his trunk, which had been packed at Marseilles, and wore a suit of clothing it contained. Immediately thereupon he and several other persons with whom he was living were fatally attacked, and within twenty days 54 of the 630 inhabitants of the village had perished. To this may be added the conclusive fact that the epidemic of 1884 was kindled in Marselles by the clothing brought to that city in the trunk of a young student coming from the Lycee at Toulon.

Concerning the general question of transmission of cholera the Consul says that the medical authorities of Marseilles are united in the following conclusion.

The disease does not transmit itself directly from a cholera patient to a person in good health; neither by contact nor by inhalation. The dejections and vomit of a cholera patient usually contain the germ of contagion, which, although not immediately transmissible itself, yet when placed under favorable conditions, quickly breeds and develops the contagious principle by means of which cholera always operates, whether through the medium of air or water. Clothing and textile merchandise are far more dangerous as vehicles of this contagious principle than individuals. This choleraic poison attacks only persons who are in a greater or less degree prepared for its inception, and in proportion to the degree of this receptive condition it produces cholera or cholerine. In other words, cholera is not directly contagious like scarlatina, small-pox or diphtheria, but is a disease producing a germ which, in order to become contagious, requires to pass through a certain process of development.

As the germ is contained in the dejections and vomited matter of cholera patients, it is of the first importance to immediately neutralize such matter by contact with powerful antiseptics. For this purpose, the five antiseptics which have been found most effective are: Solution of sulphate of copper, in the proportion of not less than two ounces to a quart of water. Liquid chloride of zinc, one and one-half ounces to a quart of water. Bichloride of mercury, one-sixth ounce to a quart of water. Sulphuric acid, four ounces to a quart of water. The same chemicals are used for the disinfection of water closets, sinks, and all other seats of decay or infection. For washing streets and drains, sulphate of iron, 10 pounds in 220 gallons of water, or the liquid chloride of zinc, 20 pounds in 220 gallons, have been found most effective and practical.

It was found necessary at Marseilles to prohibit the entry and sale of melons, cucumbers and of Summer fruits, and to open at various places in the city soup kitchens where the poor could be supplied with properly cooked food. The code of instructions issued by the health authorities for the guidance of all classes embodied the following:

Avoid all excess, whether of eating or drinking; drink as little as possible of anything between meals; avoid the use of raw fruits and vegetables; drink mineral or boiled water mixed with a small portion of wine; avoid exposure to the chill air of morning or evening; wear a wide belt or girdle of flannel; beef and mutton are the best meats in time of cholera, and fresh fish should be used with extreme caution; and all unripe fruits and vegetables should be rigidly prohibited. Any sudden change of temperature, particularly the cooling of the body after violent exercise or exposure to heat, should be carefully avoided; accordingly woolen clothing for every part of the body is preferable to cotton or linen.

While the strictest personal cleanliness is essential, it is not considered advisable for any except persons in full physical vigor and accustomed to regular cold baths to continue them in presence of cholera. Daily tepid baths, taken with careful reference to hours of meals, are advised. Such baths should always be followed by vigorous rubbing of the skin and the usual measures to restore vigorous and healthy circulation.

Mr. Mason adds: "As a popular remedy for immediate use nothing has been found superior to chlorodyne, which is sold by most druggists."

Bound in Her Own House.

A daring robbery was committed at 50 Elridge Court, Chicago the residence of Thomas Smith, head draughtsman in the employ of the Dearborn foundry. Mr. Smith, although a lessee of a box in the vaults of the Union Safety and Deposit Company, has for some time past trusted a large portion of his earnings with his wife. When her husband went to work after dinner she was left alone in their rooms, which included all the apartments on the first floor. A ring at the bell called Mrs. Smith to the front door. Two men, dressed as mechanics, were standing there. They introduced themselves as plumbers sent by the landlord. Mrs. Smith led the way to the kitchen. She stood by the door as the first one entered, and, after waiting a moment turned to let the second man pass. As she turned he struck her with his fist which caused her to fall on her knees. Before she had time to cry out her assailant's fingers were fastened in her neck. Then the other man drew a long rope from a sack he carried and bound her feet and hands. A towel was drawn tightly across her mouth and both ends tied together at the back of her head. The robbers then tore open the bosom of Mrs. Smith's dress and got hold of a wallet containing $1,030. Suddenly the door bell rang. One of the robbers coolly answered the summons. Mr. Timothy and wife, friends of the Smiths, had stopped to make a friendly call. While one of the robbers held Mrs. Smith on the floor with his hand pressed over her mouth to prevent her from uttering a sound, the other informed the callers that Mrs. Smith was ill and unable to see any visitors. Then he closed and locked the door.

"What shall we do with her?" said he.

"Kill her that's the only thing to do," said the other; "then she'll never squeal."

"I dont want to kill a woman in cold blood," rejoined the first speaker.

"You needn't do it in cold blood," answered the other: "just set fire to the house and let her burn up."

Then Mrs. Smith saw the man who spoke last seize a kerosene can as though to execute his threat. The can proved to be empty. He cast it from him with an oath, and said:

"Let's dump her in the bath tub and turn on the water. She will drown like a rat."

A moment's consultation followed, and the would-be murderers quietly went out the front door, closing it after them, and leaving Mrs. Smith on the floor, bound hand and foot and almost dead from fright. Half an hour elapsed before she regained strength enough to attempt loosening the bands about her wrists. This task took another half hour. Dragging herself on knees, she finally reached the front door. A passer by was informed of what had taken place, and the police were notified.

The Walnut Tree.

A writer wonders why this tree is comparatively but little planted, a singular fact when the beauty and value of its wood is taken into account. For gun-stocks and much of our finer sorts of furniture walnut timber is invaluable. Walnut trees, moreover, are free growing on all kinds of soil and the crops of nuts they produce would more than pay the rent of the land on which they grow, while freeholds might be purchased with trees of four score years of age. Walnuts in a landscape, also, are trees of mark, their magnificent heads of fine foliage in parks or pad locks rendering them especially

THE COLUBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY, 17, 1885.

A novel dodge to defraud the government has just been discovered by the Internal Revenue Bureau—a barrel so constructed that the stave immediately about the bung and the corresponding stave on the opposite side of the barrel were of unusual thickness, thus giving a smaller diameter when the gauger measures the vessel. Through this device, about two gallons of every barrel escaped the tax.

For local State purposes the Greenbackers of Iowa have agreed to unite with the Democrats at the next election, claiming the Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction as their share of the ticket and conceding the Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. Under the proposition, if agreed to by both parties, the chances are in favor of the fusion, and ultimately the triumph of Democracy straight in the blooming State of Iowa.

The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention last week, is printed in full elsewhere. It consists mainly of a re-hash of everything that the party has been advocating in theory for the last twenty years, but ignoring in practice. It advocates the repeal of internal revenue taxes, which it failed to repeal when it had all the branches of the government under its control. It advocates a civil service reform which it failed to practice when it was in power and filled all offices with partisans. Having always fostered monopolies, it throws out an inviting bait to labor. It howls at the "unjust war" of the administration against "offensive partisans," forgetful of the fact that more republicans have been appointed to office by President Cleveland in four months than any republican President ever appointed in that many years. It criticises Governor Pattison for his exercise of the veto power, and winds up with a eulogy on Quay, the machine candidate for State treasurer.

The platform contains nothing new or startling, and is of the usual regulation character.

Among the bills passed by the last Legislature and approved by the Governor was one which will tend to curtail the length of the session of the Legislature. Since the adoption of the new constitution members of the Legislature have been paid $1,000 for a session not exceeding one hundred days, and $10 a day for not exceeding fifty days. The per diem compensation has been an incentive to prolong the session until the expiration of 150 days. The bill approved by the Governor allows the members $1,500 a regular session, and $500 a special session. It also provides pay for the Chief Clerks, Senate Librarian and Resident Clerk of the House during the years in which no sessions are held, and generally increases the compensation of the principal officers.

In approving the bill the Governor says: "I desire to say, that, as to a number of the employees of the Legislature, I regard the compensation fixed as extravagant. The general purpose of the measure, however, in fixing a definite salary for the members of the General assembly, commends itself to my approval so strongly that I have concluded to affix my signature to the bill, and content myself with this protest against the excessive salaries given to some of the subordinates, trusting that subsequent legislation may correct the extravagance."

The New Marriage Law to be Evaded.

Jersey ministers and Justices of the Peace rub their hands with glee as they contemplate the fat Marriage fees which are to fall to their lot after October, first, next. "Love laughs at locksmiths," and so it will chuckle at the Pennsylvania law. Instead of parading before the public the fact that they intend to get married the romantic couples will slyly slip to Jersey and there meet a minister who will tie the knot and thus save their money. The Philadelphia *Record* says: "The Jersey justices are already seeking quarters near the ferries. Planked shad dinners, with wedding accompaniments, will become one of the features of the trips to Gloucester, and every well-regulated hotel will keep a minister or justice near at hand to accommodate those who flee from the rigors of the law here. Thousands of marriages which take place here every year will dwindle away, and Jersey will become the Mecca of the lovers. It is even in contemplation to fit up bridal cabins on the ferry boats, and the competition among the various lines to secure the travel of intending brides and grooms will be great."

The Tenure of Office.

EX-SENATOR BUCKALEW'S REVIEW OF THE POWER OF REMOVAL—THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

Ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew was in the Senate when the tenure of office laws were passed, and his ripe legal experience enables him to form a very clear judgment as to the proper interpretation of them. In a pamphlet just issued by Mr. Buckalew the following extracts present the vital points of the question:

At the session of Congress in 1835 an organized assault upon the President's power of removal was made in the Senate, in which the champion of nullification and the champions of a national bank were conspicuous leaders. Jackson had crushed nullification and killed the bank, and the embittered champions of both united in an attempt to cripple and curb his power. The record of that abortive experiment appears in the journals and debates of the Senate, and it is full of instruction.

The coalition of Webster, Calhoun and Clay upon that occasion was unnatural and in the nature of things could not endure. They were rivals for public favor and all of them aspirants for the Presidency; their constitutional views were inharmonious and to a great extent conflicting, and it was very certain that if successful in putting down Jackson they would break with each other. In fact, they did break apart within twenty-four months with mutual reproaches and recrimination. But for a time their union was, apparently, earnest and sincere. If not one of affection, it was at least one of common interest and common passions. And those men came to the encounter with the President fully equipped for war. They were in the highest credit as leaders of debate; their speeches went everywhere and reached and were read by all. The wood-chopper in the forests of Maine, the planter by the Southern gulf, the pioneer of the far West and the banker, merchant and workmen in the great cities of the East, were alike delighted and charmed to see them, and now and hereafter the scholar in his study must indorse and applaud the contemporary popular judgment upon their merits.

Mr. Calhoun brought to debate a power of analysis and a clearness of thought which no speaker in the American Congress has ever excelled. His style was masterly for his purpose. No meretricious ornament disfigured and no disfuseness weakened it. It was clear, strong, simple, condensed. His language was, in fact, as simple and as pure as Franklin's, and, like that great master of composition, he commanded fit words at will. To hear him was to believe in his sincerity, in his candor, in the depth and integrity of his convictions. In delivery he combined earnestness with dignity, and the known purity of his life added a moral sanction to his spoken words.

Mr. Webster, as a speaker on great occasions ranks, perhaps, first among Americans. In parliamentary eloquence he was, in some respects, superior to Burke, and it may be predicted with confidence that his reputation will endure. He will be honorably mentioned when the great speakers of the world are classified and their performances are reviewed. He was not "godlike," but he was great and his blows in controversy were the blows of a giant.

For immediate effect upon an audience, the speeches of Mr. Clay were not inferior to those of his coadjutors. In fire, dash, and enthusiasm he was a very Rupert of debate, and in impassioned retort a master. In delivery impressive and graceful, he was yet upon occasion terrible in invective and sometimes overbearing in will. He was fitted to lead in great struggles to win admiration from foes—and to take, as of right, a splendid position in the history of his time.

These were the men who stood forward to question that removing power of the President and to deprive that power of all logical support. But they wholly disagreed with each other about the source of the power, and also, in the main, about its regulation. The argument of each one of them was destructive of the arguments of the others.

Their views were not only diverse, but inconsistent, and not only inconsistent, but contradictory. One of them derived the power from the power to appoint and vested it by implication in the President and Senate; another admitting its executive nature placed the control and regulation of it in Congress, by virtue of the last clause of the eighth section of the first article; the third argued inconclusively—against all reason and authority—that it was rather legislative than executive in its nature, and therefore classed it among the incidental powers of Congress.

If anything were needed to confirm our acceptance and approval of the Marshall and Madison expositions of the appointing and removing powers of the government, it would be furnished by that debate of 1835. Before questioning the settled construction of the Constitution upon the subject of removals from office, "the dauntless three" should have at least agreed upon the new construction to be substituted for it, and prepared themselves to vindicate the new departure by harmonious and consistent reasoning.

THE ACTS OF 1867 AND 1869.

By the act of 1869 the President is to send a nomination to the Senate within twenty days after it shall meet, for the place of the suspended officer. If the Senate, during the session, shall refuse consent to the nomination, then, and not otherwise, he *shall* at the same session send in another nomination as soon as practicable. At this point the suspension section abruptly ends, without declaring what shall be done, or what result will follow in case the Senate shall not concur in the second nomination.

The act of 1867, in its second section, had very explicitly declared that in case the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension of an officer, such officer should "forthwith resume the functions of his office and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead should cease." But as the section is repealed, there is no express provision of law for the reinstatement of a suspended officer. And there can be no inference in favor of his reinstatement at any time during the session, not only because the President is to send in a second nomination, in case a first one is rejected, but for the stronger reason that the designation of another to perform his duties is expressly made to extend to the end of the session.

But it is to be inferred that the officer will be entitled to resume his office immediately after adjournment of the Senate, unless again suspended by the President. For then the time for which another person was designated to perform the duties of the office will have expired, and as the theory of law is that a suspension does not create a vacancy, his right to the office—in abeyance during the suspension—revives when the session ends. But, beyond question, the President may again suspend him on the adjournment of the Senate, or afterwards, for the power of suspension is general, and may be used by the President in any recess according to his unlimited discretion, or in other words at pleasure.

The very difference in principle and detail between the acts of 1867 and 1869, on the subject of suspension, is easily accounted for. The act of 1867 was made for Johnson, the act of 1869 for Grant the former to curb, the latter to relieve, a President of the United States. Johnson was to suspend only for specific cause and upon evidence, and was to report the evidence with reasons for his action to the Senate, and obtain their approval before he could even nominate a successor to the suspended officer. He was put in the attitude of an accuser before the Senate, bound to maintain his complaint by evidences and if the Senate, for any cause, proper or not, disagreed with him, the suspended officer was forthwith restored to office and imposed upon the President as an assistant in executive administration. And unless fresh legal cause for suspension was furnished by the officer afterwards, he was imposed upon the President for the whole remainder of the officer's official term. But Grant and his successors were, by the act of 1869, to be relieved from these embarrassing and objectionable regulations. Suspensions, though still to be made only in recess, were to be discretionary, to continue to the end of the next session, not to be reported to or acted upon by the Senate, and in no event was the President to have a suspended officer reimposed upon him against his will. It follows that under the existing law the Senate have nothing to do directly with suspensions from office; the responsibility for them will rest wholly upon the President by whom they are made. The Senate's responsibility will be for consent or dissent expressed upon the new nomination submitted to it by the President, and will relate mainly to the fitness of nominees.

The third section of the act of 1867, as amended in 1869, relating to temporary appointments in recess to fill vacancies in office occasioned by death, resignation, or expiration of term, departs from the vacancy in-recess provision of the Constitution in not including *all* vacancies which may happen in recess. By its specification of particular kinds of vacancy it excludes all others, even those resulting from conviction of certain crimes against the United States. But if the prohibition of Presidential removals in the first section of the act in 1869 is confined to removals of officers holding for fixed statutory terms, then it is clear that either in session or in recess removals may be made of officers *not* holding for fixed terms (Judges excepted,) and that the question of Presidential power in recess to fill vacancies thus produced remains wholly unaffected by these acts of 1867 and 1869.

Important to Magistrates.

Magistrates will do well to take notice and bear in mind that, by the provisions of an act which passed the last Legislature and has now been approved by the Governor, they must hereafter return to court all criminal cases within five days after they have disposed of them. Following are the terms of the law in full:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of all Aldermen, Justices of the Peace upon complaint being made in criminal cases upon oath or affirmation of any person or persons, to enter such complaint upon their dockets, with the name, residence and occupation, if any, of all defendants, bail and witnesses in every criminal case, and to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the several counties respectively a true transcript from said docket, within five days after the binding over or committal of any defendant or defendants charged with any felony, and any wilful violation of the requirements of this section is hereby declared a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof the party so offending shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $300 and costs of prosecution.

Marriage and Divorce.

AN EXACT COPY OF THE DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTED TO THE P. E. CHURCHES OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1885.

The following remarks on the subject of Marriage and Divorce were made by the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania in his address to the Convention of the Diocese on June 9, 1885, and on the following day an order was adopted by that body, that 5,000 copies of that portion of the Bishop's address be issued in tract form and distributed through the Diocese:

The three Dioceses contained in this Commonwealth have now all concurred in the expediency of organizing under the canon which allows the formation of a Federate Council whenever jurisdiction related as these are desire it, and all have appointed deputies to represent them in such a body. There are many matters in which they have a common interest, and on which their joint expression of judgment and concert of action would prove more potent and effective than their separate and perhaps variant proceedings. Whenever any legislation is required for the security and improvement of public morals, or for the protection or deliverance of the church, the plea would obtain from the civil power a much more favorable hearing if the church in her majesty would speak with strong, united voice her deep convictions and most positive desires. It is notorious that in this, as in almost every State in the Union, the laws on marriage and divorce are very lax, and that home life is thereby lamentably degenerated in tone, in purity and stability. The statutes in this Commonwealth do not enjoin such preliminaries to the formalities of marriage as must ensure to the parties principally concerned some time for consideration, and some notice of their intention to their families and friends. Evidence that the contracting parties have both attained to full age, or have the consent of parents or guardians, might properly be required. In some of the States no minister or other official is at liberty to conduct a marriage ceremony without a certificate from the Town Clerk where the betrothed reside respectively, that their intentions have been entered at his office and by him been advertised for two weeks before the wedding. If the Legislature cannot be induced to erect even the slight obstruction in the way of secret, hasty, and ill-advised marriages, I could wish that at least in this church the old practice of publishing the banns on three successive Sundays might be revived and made obligatory.

The civil-contract idea of which most of our loose legislation respecting marriage is predicated has almost crowded out the recognition of its sacredness. And consequently alliances are lightly formed; and being in many cases found to have been unwise and productive of misery, a wildly disseminated public sentiment has called for and has secured legislation which favors their easy dissolution. Laws that make divorce easy on insufficient and demoralizing pretexts are the natural and logical sequel and complement of laws that make clandestine and precipitate marriage easy. It is high time that the religious world gave attention to the iniquities that multiply in the land under the sanction of these licentious laws. Their existence were reason enough for the calling of some representave council that might appeal in the name of the primitive and Apostolic Church in this Commonwealth to law-makers for some righteous changes in legislation on marriage and divorce.

We are shocked by the barbarous polygamy of the Mormons, and are clamoring to have it suppressed by the strong hand of the government. If persons may under our statutes assume marital relations on brief acquaintance and with little ceremony, and at their caprice, or any flimsy pretext, get release and form other equally fragile connections, have we not a polygamy as bad in essence though not as abhorrent in aspect among ourselves?

Let the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Pennsylvania organize, and make its first essay in practical usefulness by appealing with united and earnest voice to the civil power for some modification of the laws relating to marriage, by which they may be brought into closer accord with the law of God, and the sanctity of the relation may get some shadow of recognition. Persons innocent of any intention to transgress the rule of the gospel and the church, find themselves, having conformed to the laws of the land, liable to deprivation of sacramental privileges for breach of ecclesiastical discipline; and the remnant of their lives is made uneasy through fear that relations which they cannot abandon are involving them in daily aggravated sin. The law of the State and the law of the church ought not to be conflicting, and both ought to be accordant with the law of God. And it is a duty incumbent on the church to do all in her power to bring about this essential harmony of divine, ecclesiastical and civil law.

It was further ordered that to this extract from the Bishop's address be appended the canon of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States on the same subject:

TITLE II.—CANON 13.

OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

§ I. If any person be joined together otherwise than God's word does allow, their marriage is not lawful.

II. No minister knowingly, after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

III. If any minister of this church shall have reasonable cause to doubt whether a person desirous of being admitted to holy baptism, or to confirmation, or to the holy communion, has been married otherwise than as the word of God and the discipline of this church allow, such minister, before receiving such person to these ordinances, shall refer the case to the Bishop for his godly judgment thereupon: *Provided, however*, that no minister shall, in any case, refuse the sacraments to a penitent person in imminent danger of death.

IV. Questions touching the facts of any case arising under Section II. of this canon shall be referred to the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction, in which the same occur; or if there be no Bishop of such Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction, then to some Bishop to be designated by the Standing Committee; and the Bishop to whom such questions have been referred shall thereupon make inquiry in such manner as he shall deem expedient, and shall deliver his judgment in the premises.

V. This canon, so far as it affixes penalties does not apply to cases occuring before it takes affect, according to Canon 4, Title IV. (This canon took effect January 1, 1878.)

Republican Platform.

The following is the platform in full adopted by the Republican Convention last week:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, reaffirm their unfaltering faith in the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and will adhere to them so long as the contest between right and wrong continues. Beaten, but not cast down in the late Presidential election, and advancing confidently to another struggle, they declare:

The Republican party of Pennsylvania proclaims its advocacy of the repeal of the internal revenue taxes, except upon spirituous and malt liquors. The revenues necessary for a liberal support of the government and the payment of pensions to every disabled soldier, their widows and orphans, and of the principal and interest of the public debt should be raised by an additional levy on imports and with a view to lift business from its present and guard it from future depression.

We insist not only upon full protection to all home industries, but upon a prompt revival of our commercial marine and the promotion of foreign commerce by proper discount of duties imposed on goods imported in American bottoms, and proper bounties to goods exported to American bottoms. The live issues of the present campaign are protection to American industry, not only through adequate tariff laws, but such as will effectually stop the importation of foreign contract labor.

The establishment of a true system of civil service, one which will give competent officers, and yet not bind either the political thoughts or actions of American citizens; one which will give a fixed tenure of office and no removal during the term of office except for adequate public cause.

The necessity for the enforcement of the right of every voter within our national boundaries to freely cast his ballot and have the same fairly counted at the elections, and to give to each and every man in whatever section of the land he may dwell that equal and adequate protection before the law to which he is justly entitled.

The preservation of a sound financial system; the maintenance of a currency worth 100 cents on the dollar at all times redeemable in coin, the protection of the National Treasury from unwarranted and especially from disloyal claims; the maintenance of the credit of our government as established by Republican administrations; a just regard for our commercial relations with foreign powers and a closer intercourse with these on the American continent; to provide resolutely for the protection of American national and industrial independence; to maintain the standard of the social condition, which in contrast to the circumstances of other countries, American labor has thus far enjoyed; to continue the contest with undiminished courage in behalf of our development against the enormous influences of foreign capital seeking possession of our market; to establish the truth in the government of the country that the highest duty of the republic, not only to its own people, but to all, is to preserve its prosperous existence, thus to compel by its example the modification of harsh systems and the political emancipation of other peodles. To all of these general issues the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and we believe of the nation in general, accords its most aggressive support.

The Republican party, recognizing labor as the basis on which the principle of our government is founded, believes the labor masses should receive the fullest consideration in measures for their education and protection. It has already, through its legislative majority, enacted laws furthering the industries of the State; the interests of its mining population; protecting honest labor against the unwarranted competition of convict labor; removing taxes from manufacturing corporations, thereby giving promise of remunerative employment to those suffering from the prevailing depression; legalizing co-operative, productive industries; providing for free education in the industrial arts, as well as others tending to the general good of those who toil. We condemn all contracts for the importation of foreign labor as tending to reduce to starvation the wages of the laboring men of Pennsylvania, and demand that the existing laws against this will be strictly enforced.

We, at the same time, invite public attention to the acts of the present Democratic national and state administrations, to the unjust war of the former upon "offensive partisans"; to its hypocritical avoidance of pledges touching the civil service; to its star chamber proceedings against Republicans for whose removal no public reason can be given, and to its constantly disloyal preference for the rebel elements of the Democratic party of the South and the semi rebel elements of the party of the North.

Some attention to the acts of the Democratic state administration cannot be withheld, on account of its unjust, inexcusable and painfully frequent abuse of the veto power; its studied proscription of the Union soldier and denial of claims universally sanctioned at the time of his enlistment; its want of charity, breadth and liberality, together with a partisan bias carried to extremes, not dreamed of by any of the better elements which called it into power. With the administration the Republican party takes direct issue, and carries its appeal to a people disappointed in every reasonable expectation and promise. The Republican members of the Legislature having twice passed apportionment bills, more liberal to their political opponents than the existing law, and the Democratic members thereof having defeated the first measure, and a Democratic Governor having employed his veto power against the second, the Republican members have properly discharged their constitutional duty in the premises; their action is unequivocally endorsed, and the responsibility for the failure of this legislation rests with the Democratic party.

We especially commend the action of the Republican legislature for the high regard which it manifested towards our manufacturing, mining, farming and general laboring interests and its patriotic and successful efforts to represent the interests of the grand army of soldiers which Pennsylvania contributed to the support of the general government.

The yearning hearts of the Republican party of Pennsylvania go out with sincere affection and sympathy with the old hero, General Grant, in this hour of his sad affliction. They revere and love him for the services he has rendered his country, and honor him for his noble, manly fortitude while he faces his inevitable fate. Death may rob us of him, but he will live forever in the hearts of his countrymen.

The following resolution was added to the platform:

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania this convention presents for the State Treasury a candidate who has won celebrity for bravery in war and wisdom in peace; a life-long, earnest, radical Republican, yet withal so good and generous in his views and conduct, that his every effort has been directed to securing the unity and success of the party. This life record entitles him to the support of a united party in a State which prides itself not only in being the Keystone in the Union, but the centre of that political thought which best guards and promotes American interests.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1885.

The President, Secretaries Manning, Lamar, and P. M. General Vilas, left the city on Saturday afternoon to spend Sunday at the Club House of the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club. The distinguished party spent the Sabbath very quietly in a wild sylvan retreat of 3000 acres owned by the club, and returned much refreshed on Monday.

The President has been working too many hours. He has been sitting up too late at night in order to dispose of the vast number of applications for office that await his attention. He is not exhausted but he is very tired. Last week he saw visitors only on three days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and experienced considerable relief from the pressure that had been upon him.

The appointment of Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, First Assistant Postmaster General, is one of the most fortunate selections that the present administration has made. He has attacked the large arrears of business with such energy that in the short space of a week over two thousand new appointments have been made. To dispatch such a bulk of details with such general approval, and absence of ground for cavil indicates executive ability of high order. The position of First Assistant Postmaster General has become, owing to the immense growth of the service, one of the most important under the Government, and it is a pleasure to know that it is not filled by a Hatton or a Tyner, but in a way to reflect credit on the country and the Democratic party.

Postmaster General Vilas met Mr. Stevenson at the Chicago convention. Each was strongly impressed in favor of the other, and they have been warm friends ever since. Mr. Stevenson represented his district in the Fourty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congressess. He has since been practicing law in Bloomington, Ill. He is forty-eight years of age, vigorous and able. Many public men have been made his friends by his genial and attractive disposition as well as by his solid worth.

The Ex-First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Malcom Hay, has gone to Colorado, in the hope that his feeble form may be strengthened by the climate. It is well known that after he was appointed four months ago, he went South for the benefit of his health. When he returned here to undertake his official duties the disbursing clerk handed him his salary for two months. Mr. Hay declined to receive the money saying he had not earned it, and by his direction the amount of his salary for these two months of absence from his desk was covered into the Treasury.

Secretary Whitney's idea of reform is to reform. He does not rest content with one good deed well done. He recently brought from New York an expert accountant who has devised a new method of book-keeping for the bureaux of the Navy Department. Hereafter each item of the naval appropriation will have its separate account and by this means the balance remaining to each specific appropriation can be seen at a glance. The displaced system is no system at all, but an unwieldly accumulation of different methods to which each change of regime has added its quota of confusion.

Secretary Whitney is giving the enemies of good government a great deal of annoyance. He refuses to accept, without question, the worthless ship contracts of his Republican predecessors. When he wishes to go to sea on the raging Potomac he hires a boat and does not use a Government ship. He has abrogated the rule forbidding officers to allow their wives to follow them to distant ports. His reason for abrogating this rule was, in substance, that the officers were not able to prevent their wives doing pretty much as they pleased.

It is expected that Democratic officers for the District Government will very soon be appointed, but it is not probable that the new appointees will be residents of the District of Columbia.

A gentleman recently ventured to give the President some advice as to the kind of a man he should appoint to a certain district office. Mr. Cleveland said: "I think I know what is needed. My own experience will be a guide to me. As the chief executive of a city government I gained the approval of men of both political parties, and I acquired a knowledge of what qualications are most needed in municipal governments. I will give every appointment a careful consideration."

Liberty Enlightening the World.

This new Wonder of the World, is the largest statue in the world. Some idea of its magnitude may be obtained from the fact that forty persons found standing-room within the head. A six-foot man standing on the level of the lips only just reached the eyebrow. While workmen were employed on the crown of her head they seemed to be making a huge sugar-caldron, and they jumped with ease in an out the tip of the nose. Fifteen people might sit around the flame of the torch, which elevation can be reached by a spiral staircase within the outstretched arm.

The London *Daily News*, in speaking of it says: "It is out and away the largest statue of modern times. The Collossus of Rhodes was nothing to it. It could carry the 'Bravaria' or the 'Hermann' in its arms. It towers to the skies from the yard of the Rue de Chazelles, where it has been eight years in construction, and the view from its coronet sweeps clear of the six-story houses and beyond the walls of Paris."

The weight of this stupendous statue is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 pounds are copper and the remainder wrought-iron. When placed in position it will loom 305 feet above tide-water, the height of the statue being 151.2 feet, that of the pedestal 91 feet, and foundation 62.10 feet.

This imposing statue, higher than the enormous towers of the great Brooklyn Bridge or the steeple of Trinity Church, which is the loftiest in the city of New York,—higher, in fact, than any of the colossal statues of antiquity,—by its rare artistic proportions, as well as by its stupendous dimensions, will add another to the Wonders of the World. A word should be said of its artistic merit. The pose, stride, and gesture, with its classic face, are pronounced perfect; the drapery is both massive and fine, and in some parts is as delicate and silky in effect as if wrought with a fine chisel on the smallest scale.

The conception and execution of this great work are due to the great French sculptor, M. Bartholdi, who has devoted eight years of his life and the most of his fortune to this great work, and whose generous impulses, which must be on a scale commensurate with this noble work, prompted him to make such a gift to the United States. The committee in charge of the construction of the base and pedestal for the reception of this great work are in want of funds for its completion, and have prepared a miniature statuette, an exact counterpart of the original, six inches in height, the figure being made of bronze, the pedestal of nickel silver, which they are now delivering to subscribers throughout the United States for the small sum of $1 each. Aside from its being a souvenir of this colossal statue, it will ornament our homes and bear testimony that we have contributed to the completion of one of grandest works of modern times. All remittances should be addressed to Richard Butler, Secretary American Committee of the Statue of Liberty, No. 33 Mercer Street, New York. The committee are also prepared to furnish a model, in same metals, twelve inches in height, at $5 each, delivered.

We feel assured our people will be only too eager to testify their grateful sense of the friendliness of this magnanimous offer on the part of the French people, and to reciprocate the kindly and liberal sentiments in which it originated, by thus aiding in an active prosecution of the labors that may be required to give the statue an appropriate base and pedestal. Now is the time to do it. Whoever wishes to have the honor and pleasure of contributing to the erection of the grandest statue of any age, to say nothing of the sentiment that should be welcomed and encouraged, must act promptly, for the money will be raised as sure as the sun rises. Every subscriber sending $1 to the above address will be supplied with a miniature counterpart of this great and imperishable statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

ROYAL

ROYAL PURITY STRENGTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

The Best is the Cheapest.

Safety! Economy!! Certainty of Good Results!!!

These qualities are of prime importance in the selection of a preparation for the hair. Do not experiment with new remedies which may do harm rather than good; but profit by the experience of others. Buy and use with perfect confidence an article which everybody knows to be good. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER will not disappoint you.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY STRENGTH

Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

Enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
OF ORANGE.
Subject to the Rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MILLER,
OF CENTRE.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.
E. M. KUNKEL,
OF FISHINGCREEK.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.
SAMUEL SMITH,
OF FISHINGCREEK.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.
H. C. KELCHNER,
OF SCOTT.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, August 1st, 1885,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that messuage and tract of land situate at Millin Cross Roads, in the township of Beaver, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a gum, thence by land of Jno. Hauck and Scotch Run south 66 degrees west 28 and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence along side of public road leading from Beaver Valley to Millinville south 9 degrees east 11 and 4-10 perches to a stone near the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, thence up said road north 68degrees east 49 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Hauck north 78 degrees east 49 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and 140 perches.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Mountain Survey, at a post, north 25 degrees west 225 perches to a pine, thence by surveyed land south 73 degrees west 230 perches to a white oak, south 6 degrees east 70 perches to a black oak, thence south 29 degrees west 134 perches to a pine, south 17 degrees west 73 perches to a white oak, south 61½ degrees east 44 perches to a stone, north 58 perches to a pine, thence north 5 degrees east 240 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 229 acres more or less, whereon is erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jonas Bredbenner.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by an alley, on the west by Second street, on the north by Pine street, and on the south by land of the legatees of Solomon Helwig deceased, and Benjamin Barndt, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of the Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. Fayen Weaver and to be sold as the property of Fayen Weaver.

Vend. Ex. JOHN MOURY, Sheriff.
Miller Atty.

SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGE

C. P. No.—Sept. Term, 1885.

In the matter of the petition of I. W. McKelvy for satisfaction of a mortgage given by Bernard Seybert to Thomas Harder.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS:

To B. F. Foutner, administrator of Thomas Harder, late of Catawissa, deceased, and all persons claiming to be the owner or owners of said mortgage:

Whereas, it appears by the records in the office of the Recorder at Bloomsburg, that a certain mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1839, given by Bernard Seybert to Thomas Harder, to secure the payment of certain money, recorded in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 321, remains unsatisfied. *And Whereas*, said Thomas Harder died on the —day of —1860, and the said Bernard Seybert is also believed to be dead. *And Whereas*, it is alleged that all the money due on said mortgage was paid to the said Thomas Harder prior to his death, and a legal presumption now exists of the payment of said mortgage from lapse of time. *And Whereas*, I. W. McKelvy, present owner of the mortgaged premises has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county where said premises are situated, praying said court to decree and direct that satisfaction be entered upon the record of said mortgage, on payment of the costs due on the same and the satisfaction so entered shall forever discharge, and release the lien of said mortgage from the said premises. Therefore all persons interested as owners or holders of said mortgage, are required by an order of said court, to appear at the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D., 1885, to answer the petition as aforesaid, and to show cause if any there be, why said mortgage shall not be satisfied as prayed for in said petition.

Elwell Atty, JOHN MOUPEY, Sheriff.
July 17-4w

AUDITOR' NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JACOB M. REISHLINE.

Columbia County, ss:

Among the Records and proceedings of the court of common pleas of Columbia county, it is inter alia, thus contained:

And now May 11, 1885, On motion of N. U. Funk, the court appointed C. G. Barkley, Esq., an auditor to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Jacob M. Reishline to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the Records this 28th day of May 1885. WM. H. SNYDER, Proth'y.
G. M. QUICK, Deputy.

The auditor appointed by the foregoing order of court will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in said county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 25th day of July 1885 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon when and where all parties interested must attend and present their claims upon the fund for distribution or be forever debarred from any share of the same.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Auditor.
July 3 1885 4t

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned Treasurer of the town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that she is prepared to receive the Town Tax ascertained for the year 1885, on and after Monday, July 20th, 1885, at her residence S. W. Corner of Third and Centre streets, in said town; and all tax-payers are hereby required to pay the same. Any tax unpaid at the expiration of 30 days from the said 20th day of July, shall be paid with 5 per centum added to the amount thereof.

EVA RUPERT, Town Treasurer.
July 15, 1885. 4w

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned Trustee appointed by said Court will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, July 25, 1885,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable Real Estate of Christina Young, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, deceased, to-wit: All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the said township of Jackson, bounded on the east by land of Elias Young, on the west by land of the heirs of George Farver, deceased, and on the north by land of the heirs of Sarah Isabel Young, deceased, containing about

29 ACRES

of land, more or ess, with the appurtenances. The land is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with timber, water and all conveniences for farming purposes.

All grain in the ground and personal property on the premises reserved. Deed at the expense of purchaser. Possession of the premises will be given upon complying with the conditions and at confirmation nisi.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN F. DERR, Trustee.
Ikeler & Herring, atty's.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$.95	1 05
Rye " "		60
Corn " "		50
Oats " "		40
Flour per barrel	5 00 & 6	40
Butter		12½
Eggs		16
Tallow		05
Potatoes new		30
Dried Apples		04
Hams		12
Sides and shoulders		9
Chickens		10
Turkeys		12
Lard per pound		10
Hay per ton		16 00
Beeswax		25
Hides per lb		5 to 7
Veal skins per lb		07
Wool per lb		35

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 15.00 Choice, 15.50.

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.37 @ 3.75; Penn a family, 4.65 @ 4.25 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.75; winter patent 5.00 @ 5.75.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.01 1.01½.

CORN.—31 @ 34.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 37½ No. 2, 38½

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 19. fair to good Western and New York, 15. @ 17. medium Western and New York

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
9:42 p. m.	6:15 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:39 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:39 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
6:37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Cheap Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted in our local columns at the following rates:

Situations wanted, free.
Lost or found, free.
Help wanted, 20 cents.
Rooms to rent, 20 cents.
One time each, or 3 times, 40 cents.

Standing Offers.

The COLUMBIAN is offered on the following terms:

COLUMBIAN and N. Y. Weekly *World* 1 yr.	$2.20
" " Phila. " *Times* "	2.35
" "*American Agriculturist*"	2.50
" "*Tribune & Farmer* "	2.25

Other papers will be added to this list.

For 4 new subscribers to the COLUMBIAN accompanied with the cash, $6.00, a copy of the History of Columbia county will be given to getter up of club.

For 3 new names and $4.50 we will send the COLUMBIAN one year free to person sending names; or if names are sent in by one now taking the paper we will credit his account with one year's subscription.

For 2 new names, with $3.00, we will send paper for 6 months to the person securing the names for us.

For 1 new name with $1.50, we will send paper 3 months to person securing the same for us.

On receipt of 10 cents we will send the COLUMBIAN to any address in the county for one month on trial, and paper will not be sent longer unless so ordered.

PUBLIC SALES.

L. R. Bomboy, administrator of Benjamin Bomboy, late of Hemlock township, will sell real estate on the premises on Saturday, August 1st, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

John Derr, trustee, will sell on the premises, in Jackson Twp., valuable real estate of Christina Young, dec'd, on Saturday, July 25, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., 29 acres, in good state of cultivation, and supplied with timber.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the general election on Saturday, July 25th, 1885, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the County Convention, to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, July 28th 1885, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Sheriff of Columbia county, one candidate for Jury Commissioner and one candidate for coroner, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require. Also at the same time and places, and in the same manner, the Democratic electors in each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee, which will meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Apportionment of Delegates according to the Democratic vote cast for Governor, November 7, 1882.

One Delegate for every 67 votes allowance make for the largest fraction of a ratio:

Beaver,	193	3	Delegates.
Berwick, E. total	212	2	"
" W.		2	"
Benton,	226	3	"
Bloom, E.	262	4	"
" W.	157	2	"
Briarcreek,	132	2	"
Catawissa,	224	3	"
Centralia,	130	2	"
Centre,	173	3	"
Conyngham, N.	75	2	"
" S.	73	2	"
Fishingcreek,	262	4	"
Franklin,	59	2	"
Greenwood,	163	2	"
Hemlock,	145	2	"
Jackson,	123	2	"
Locust,	248	4	"
Madison,	168	3	"
Main,	136	2	"
Mifflin,	193	3	"
Montour,	74	2	"
Mt. Pleasant,	88	2	"
Orange,	115	2	"
Pine,	97	2	"
Roaringcreek,	70	2	"
Scott, E.	103	2	"
" W.	60	2	"
Sugarloaf,	167	2	"
	4139	70	Total 70

Personal.

Mrs. C. Unangst is spending the Summer with relatives here.

Judge and Mrs. Elwell expect to start for Wisconsin next Wednesday, to spend several weeks.

Miss Brown of Wilkesbarre is the guest of Miss Mame Bugler.

Rev. E. H. Yocum and family were in town the first of the week.

Miss Gertrude Harder has been appointed a teacher by the Nanticoke school board and also by the Catawissa board.

Mr. J. F. Smith, of Berwick, was in town last week. He recently graduated at an institution at Hackettstown, N. J., and we understand that he proposes to adopt the law as his profession.

Rev. L. Zahner is visiting his parents in Ohio.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Neal, Mrs. C. W. Neal and children, Mr. and Mrs. Shipley, Catharine and Wm. Elwell, left here last Thursday for Eaglesmere and will spend some time there.

G. E. Myers is canvassing for Gen. Grant's book.

BASE BALL.—Berwick Commercials vs. Bloomsburg Commercials, Fair Grounds, Bloomsburg, Wednesday, July 22, 2 p. m.

Dr. J. C. Biddle, of the Miners' Hospital, Ashland, has had an operation performed on one of his eyes.

T. H. Edgar has just completed a new office at his planing mill at Stillwater, which will soon be ready for occupancy. It is said to be very neat

J. M. Long of Benton has purchased a steam thresher, and the farmers in that vicinity can have their grain threshed by the latest and best machinery.

The election held to secure an expression of the people of Selinsgrove on the proposition to levy a tax to erect water works resulted in 163 for and 82 against. The Town Council is now ready to receive proposals to erect the works.

The Sanitarium has a goodly number of guests. This institution is fast acquiring a reputation, not only as a medical institution, but also as a first-class Summer resort. Dr. and Mrs. Shattuck never spare any pains to make it pleasant for their guests.

Farmers should cut Canada thistles and prevent their seeding. The law imposes $25 fine on a farmer who allows this pestiferous weed to seed upon his land, or roadside, and the farmers should see to it that its possibility of spreading should be prevented.

The Commissioners have not yet made an appointment of an examiner of the records under the new law. There are a number of applicants for the position. In some counties the officers have been appointed to make up the returns from their respective offices.

Mr. Harry Pursel, son of N. S. Pursel, formerly of this town, but now living at Laurel Run, Luzerne county, was married on Monday of last week, to Miss Maud Fox, of that place. They spent several days visiting friends in and near Bloomsburg on their wedding tour.

The case of McVicker vs. Montour county for damages sustained in breaking through a county bridge with a steam thresher, was tried in Lewisburg recently. The jury brought in a verdict awarding McVicker $3,500. The case was taken to Union county by the plaintiff, fearing that a fair trial could not be secured in Montour, where he sustained the damage. Motion for a new trial was made.

George Gearhart, aged ninety-four years within a few days, died at his residence near Cambra, Luzerne county, on Sunday 5th inst. He was a soldier in the war with Great Brittain in 1812 and and had been drawing a pension for several years for such service. He resided with his daughter on his own homestead where he located about sixty years ago. He was probably the oldest citizen in Luzerne county.

A New swindle is on the road, which is thus described: Two men call on a farmer and represent themselves to be photographers. They agree to furnish the farmer with a photograph of his house for fifty cents. The farmer signs an agreement to receive the photograph at the price named, which agreement turns up in good time as a promissory note for a goodly sum.

McKillip was at the North Mountain last week with his camera, and secured 78 plates of the scenery in that section. There is no more picturesque place in the State, and we believe that this is the first time that any photographic views have been taken. There will, no doubt, be a great demand for the views, which are on sale at McKillip's.

In the selection of members of the Standing Committee voters should exercise some care. The position should be given to those who will attend carefully to the duties of the office, and particularly to hose who have proved their fidelity to the Democratic party and its nominees in the past. No man, who opposed any part of the ticket last year, should be honored by an election to this committee, nor be sent as a delegate to the convention this year. The discipline of the party requires that those who ask for the honors of the party should adhere strictly to the rules.

A Harrisburg paper very truthfully remarks that "when every town and borough in Pennsylvania takes advantage of their natural facilities for manufacturing, and every city in the same State uses its surplus capital more largely for this purpose, Pennsylvania will be the most flourishing manufacturing locality on the continent, and her people the most prosperous. And the more this business is done by individuals, instead of colossal corporations, the better for the people."

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 14, 1885:

Miss Lizzie Bogart, Ulysses Briesch, Mrs. F. W. Brockway, Mrs. Alice M. Brooks, Agnes A. Gatchel, Mr. C. Hughes, Miss Miriam Lewis, W. R. Little, M. D., Emma C. Loaby, Miss Susan Maust, Wm. Neyhard, O. H. Wilson.

Cards.

Mr. Geo. Hues, G. R. Ludlow, H. A. Weideusaul.

Persons calling for above please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Joseph Vankirk, an old and well-known citizen of Northumberland county, died at his home near Pottsgrove last week from the effects of being struck by an engine some three weeks ago in Milton. He was buried in the Northumberland cemetery on Thursday last. "Uncle Joe," as he was called by everybody, started in the hotel business in Northumberland before the war. He built the hotel known as the Vankirk House in that place, which he sold some four years ago and bought a farm near Pottsgrove, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was in his 85th year and leaves living six children, twenty-four grand-children and six great-grand-children.

Now that the hot, sunny days are upon us, it behooves all who have charge of horses to see to it that they are properly watered. Carelessness in this particular will cause untold suffering upon the part of these poor beasts, who have no way of making their wants known. And not only in the matter of water should care be exercised, but burdens should not be so great as in cooler weather. A horse, like a man, feels the effect of the broiling sun of a hot summer day, and should not be compelled to bear unnecessary, or too heavy burdens. Also shoulders should be carefully watched as the moisture of skin produced by perspiration tends to make it soft and susceptible to the press of collars against them, and only a brute will compel a brute to work with galled shoulders. A man who is not careful of these dumb brutes in his charge should be deprived of their use. Be careful of your horses!

The will of Emma R. Hagenbach, who died here last week, has been proved at Wilkesbarre. She leaves $16,000. After directing the payments of her just debts and funeral expenses she directed her executor, William Schecterly, of Espy, to furnish her mother, Mrs. Maria Morris, of Bloomsburg, a comfortable support during her lifetime, and that he allow her to live upon and use the lot and house owned by her in Bloomsburg if she chooses to live there. To her nephew, Francis H. Shiner, and her niece, Emma Shiner, of Wilkesbarre, she gave each $2,500; to her nephew, Tidings Park, $1,000; to her nephew, Freeman Tingley, $5 per week during his life; to her nephew, Francis Tingley, a deed of her house and lot in Bloomsburg. The rest of the estate to her sister Eliza, wife of Wm. Schecterly, of Espy, on condition that she furnish a house for her adopted daughter, Mary E. Hagenbach, and give her a good education

This town is unusually dull at present. The farmers are all busy at home with their crops, and have no time to come to town.

The Town Treasurer gives notice that the taxes will be received on and after July 20th. All taxes remaining unpaid at the expiration of 30 days, will have five per cent. added to the amount.

The statement in some of our contemporaries last week, that A. L. Fritz, Esq., is acting as Deputy Sheriff, is incorrect. Mr. Fritz is devoting his entire attention to the practice of law, and can be found at his office in the COLUMBIAN building.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Benton Fair and Agricultural Society held Tuesday evening. It was voted to hold the next fair, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1885.

Mrs. Clara M. Wilson and little daughter Ellington, more familiarly known through out Western States as the Wilson elocutionists are visiting with the Messrs. Caswells and may possibly give a dramatic recital while here. Little Ellington the child elocutionist is the wonder and admiration of all.

Department Commander Curtin and part of his staff visited Ent Post last Friday night. Comrades from Danville, Berwick, Catawissa and Fairmount Springs, were also present. After the meeting of the Post, a reception was held at Evans' Hall, where speeches were made by Col. Knorr, Col. Curtin, and Rev. A. Brittain. Refreshments were served, and a pleasant evening was spent by all present.

A Millville correspondent sends us the following: After three days' careful trial of self binding harvesters, Nehemiah Kitchen, of Rohrsburg, makes choice of the Walter A. Wood Light Binder (same as was exhibited on street at May court). Main points of excellence and superiority as stated by him, are lightness of draught, ease of management and perfection on quality of work done. This machine has a sheaf carrier that saves the work of one man, and prevents all loss of shatterings that is sustained when the sheaves are carried by hand.

While Monroe Bechtel was swimming in the Schuylkill, near Reading, with a party he proposed jumping from the top of the bridge into the river, a distance of 75 feet. The river at this point is 18 feet in depth. He climbed up the braces and stood for a moment. Then, holding his nose with his right hand pressed closely to his side, he sprang into the air and shot down with fearful rapidity. When some distance from the water he doubled up his legs and struck the water in that way. He remained under water about a minute, his companions in a boat anxiously waiting his appearance on the surface. He was assisted into the boat, bleeding copiously from the nose for a few minutes. He says he was not hurt, but will never make the jump again.

On Monday last the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad commenced running a train through from Williamsport to Sonestown. The train arrives at Williamsport from Hughesville at 8 a. m., and returning leave at 8:15 for all points on the line of the railroad through to its present terminus at Sonestown. There are stage connections for Huntersville, Barbour's Mills, Proctor's, Hillsgrove and Forksville. Fast stages are run from Muncy Valley through to Eaglesmere, at Lewis Lake, arriving there about 11 o'clock in the morning. This will be a great convenience to persons visiting the lake, as only about three hours will be consumed in the journey.

Connection by stage is also made with the State Line and Sullivan Railroad for Dushore, and all stations on its line, so passengers leaving Williamsport at 8:15 in the morning will reach Towanda by 4:35 in the afternoon by this new route. It leads through a new and interesting country and the journey cannot fail to be a very pleasant one.

Delegate Election Tickets.

The tickets for the delegate election on the 25th are being printed at this office. The package for each district will be sent to the member of the standing committee, who will see that the tickets are at the proper polling places in time.

Women May Serve in the Vestry.

Bishop Stevens has reversed his opinion in the case of Mrs. M. C. Baker and Vinnie Graff, who were elected to the vestry of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, and decides that they are eligible. The decision is an important one, as it is the first time the question has ever been raised.

How to Buy Books.

A well-known author recently commended the following rules to be observed by youthful readers who are beginning the collection of books:

First. Set apart a fixed sum, weekly or monthly, as the case may be, in proportion to your income, and spend that and no more for books.

Second. Always devote a portion of your money to acquiring works of reference.

Third. Never buy a worthless work or edition.

Fourth. Take care not to buy too many books of one class.

Fifth. Do not, at least until you have a fair show of books, be deluded into buying sets of an author.

Sixth. Do not spend too much on magazines.

Seventh. Be particular as to the binding of your books.

Eighth. Keep a catalogue of your books, entering in pencil inside each the date of purchase and the cost, and in the catalogue all particulars as to loans.

Ninth. Take care to read what you buy and buy only what you read.

The Condition of Wells.

In many of the larger towns and cities the privy vaults and leaching cesspools of every house drain really into the sheet of ground-water. The soil arrests the coarse material, the grease and slime; but the swarming bacteria diffuse with ease, as much as the soluble chlorides and nitrates, and follow the flow wholly unobstructed. Into the same soil are sunk or driven the wells, and the water that is drawn for use is polluted in proportion to the number and proximity of the vaults and cesspools, on the one hand, and the thinness and sluggishness of the other. In the wells in daily use the water is distinctly colored with sewerage; but the most deadly water may carry only the germs of typhoid fever or dysentery, and be otherwise sparkling clear and so pure as to pass unchallenged through the most searching chemical analysis.

The story is essentially the same as may be told of any compactly built city, especially of the older parts, where the same houses have been occupied for hundreds of years. Of a hundred and fifty wells examined, less than ten per cent. furnished water really good enough to use, and only two or three, water which was above all suspicion

The second quarterly conference of Jerseytown charge, M. E. Church, will be held at Eyer's Grove, on Saturday, July 18, at 3 p. m. Preaching on Sunday, the 19th, at 3 p. m., by Dr. Monroe, of Bloomsburg.

Nescopeck.

Mrs. Savage is taking music lessons, under the tutelage of Prof. Diehl, who is popularly known in this community. She is progressing finely and evinces remarkable talent in this line. Prof. Diehl is one of the finest musical teachers we have ever had along the river. While he possesses a fine voice, he is no less celebrated and efficient as a music instructor. The community that employs him will be very fortunate, indeed. He is a first-class dentist also, and has a diploma to that effect. He graduated in Baltimore and took the honors of his class.

Rev. Foselman, of the Evangelical church, of Nescopeck, is winning golden opinions, both as pastor and preacher. In fact he preaches for a young man the finest of sermons and his future his bright. He evinces talents of no mean order and is very popular with his congregation and people. He ought to be sustained, and will be wherever he is appreciated.

Johnston has a large supply of clocks and watches. He was a comrade in the army with us at Fort Monroe, Va. He is also engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

George Kile is also engaged on the railroad and rendering good service.

H. H.

Pastry Without Butter.

The American pie has been subjected to more unjust abuse from foreign writers than any of our distinctive products, if we except the recent tirade against the American hog. And yet we cannot say that it has been altogether undeserved, because of the villainous compound, thick, hard and heavy, that is too often made to do duty as a "crust," and which by courtesy is called "pastry." Light tender, flaky and digestible pie-crust and all kinds of pastry can be made most readily by the use of Royal Baking Powder without any butter, or with half the usual portion, if preferred, or with a small quantity of lard or other shortening as desired. Pie-crust thus made is much more wholesome and digestible, besides being more economical and easier prepared. In addition to saving all the butter if desired, one-third the flour is also dispensed with as the crust is rolled that much thinner, the leavening qualities of the Royal Baking Powder removes an unpleasant taste, rendering the crust as short, sweet and pleasant as if made from the finest butter. Those who know the appetizing qualities of the genuine home-made American pie will rejoice that by the aid of Royal Baking Powder in the pastry it can be made quite as digestible as it is delicious.

Salvationists Jailed.

REFRACTORY AND NOISY MEMBERS OF THE ARMY CARTED OUT OF PLYMOUTH.

The war on the Salvation Army raised a storm at Plymouth on Monday night of last week. For the past six months they have been located there, and there has been trouble and rioting on account of their persistence in parading, with singing and music on Sunday. The Council a few weeks ago passed an ordinance prohibiting this, and for a time the Salvationists were quiet. On Sunday they turned out in great force, and marched through the streets, singing, shouting and thumping tambourines. Monday evening Burgess Laderick issued warrants, and the captains, lieutenants and two of the leading soldiers, were arrested by a posse of constables.

This proceeding created the wildest excitement. The streets were crowded with an agitated throng, who seemed to sympathize with the Salvationists. They blocked the streets around the Burgess' office and shouted, groaned, hissed and sung hymns. A riot seemed imminent, and the Burgess summoned all the constables of town. The Salvationists were tried and sentenced to pay a fine. They refused to pay and were committed to jail. A wagon was obtained and guarded by a number of constables. The vehicle made its way with the utmost difficulty through the crowd and took the prisoners to the county jail in Wilkes-Barre, it being midnight before they reached there. The arrest is heartily approved by prominent business men.

Roaring Creek.

Quite a congregation at Free Will Sunday evening.

D. U. Tewksbury made a short stay in our village the other Sunday evening.

Dennis Fahringer, of Scranton, is home with his parents for awhile, being somewhat unwell.

Miss Maggie Manley, of Ashland, is enjoying the country air, visiting the family of her grandparent, Mrs. W. H. Hughes, near here.

The Lutheran and Reformed picnic on the 4th was well attended, considering the nearness of the M. E. Circuit festival. The gross receipts being $84.00.

The Johnson Union Sunday School, which will picnic in a few weeks, has been "christened" the Chestnut Ridge Sunday School. A very appropriate name. C. L. Pfahler, Sec'y; G. W. Whiteside, Supt.

The M. E. Circuit festival at McIntyre, the 4th inst., was quite a success, netting over $130. The attendance was very large, more than any festival heretofore on that ground, within the writer's knowlege.

Mr. D. W. Rhoads, clerk for Sharpless Sons', Catawissa, deserted single blessedness, July 5th, by taking unto himself a wife, the forunate young lady being Miss Emma A. Getty, of Numidia. We extend our congratulation. May their married life be one of bliss, living to a ripe old age and die rich.

New Method of Selecting Jurors.

The following is the new law in reference to the selection of jurors for the trial of causes:

When any cause shall be ready for trial, some disinterested person shall, by direction of the Court, in open Court, draw from the jury box, after having well mixed the papers deposited therein as aforesaid, twenty of said papers, one after another, and if any of the jurors, whose names shall be so drawn shall not appear or shall be challenged and set aside for cause, such person shall proceed to draw as aforesaid a further number of the papers until twenty jurors shall appear, the names of which said twenty jurors shall be written in a panel by the Prothonotary or clerk, from which the plaintiff shall strike one name and the defendant one, and so on alternately until each party shall have exercised the four peremptory challenges allowed by law, and the remaining twelve jurors, having been sworn or affirmed as the law directs, shall be the jury to try such cause. Provided, that in case either party shall neglect or refuse to aid in striking the jury as aforesaid, the Prothonotary or clerk shall strike the same on behalf of such party. And provided further, that whenever the first twelve jurors appearing in answer to the call of their names as aforesaid are satisfactory to the parties, the calling of further jurors may be dispensed with

Centralia.

Dr. Chas. Lache spent the week with his brother R. M.

Mr. Daniel Curry sojourned in Phila. the past week.

Mrs. C. G. Murphy is summering at Atlantic City.

Mr. Emery Getchey who has been clerking at the Mammoth Store, resigned his position last week, and removed to his old home at Catawissa.

The new fence around the new school building, makes a neat appearance.

To-morrow will gladden the hearts of some, who will receive a little cash. We expect to see as much rowdyism as heretofore on pay day.

Some choice music was rendered in our streets Monday afternoon by a half-dozen Italians.

Those young men who stand on our street corners night after night and pass insulting remarks to young ladies as they pass to and fro, we hope, will be taken and dealt with according to their actions. One young man last week went so far as to strike a young lady as she was on her way home, for which ungentlemanly act he was arrested and held in $250 bail to appear at court. We hope this young man will be dealt with according to law, as it will be an example to those who make this slight habit a practice.

We are sorry to note the mistake we made last week, in refering to our new druggist, his name is Feaney and not Davis as stated. Some persons think this error was done intentionally but such is not the case and we cheerfully make the correction also wishing the young gentleman success in his line of business.

William Gibson, blacksmith at Centralia colliery was almost instantly killed on Friday afternoon. While walking up the plane upon which the car is hoisted from the mines, he was not aware of his danger until the loaded car struck him on the back knocking him senseless. He was conveyed home where he lies in a critical condition.

Hetlerville.

J. C. Hetler was home on Friday and Saturday last to help his father harvest.

On Monday, the 6th, Harvey Wagner, a boy near this place, was on a cherry tree eating cherries, he slipped and fell from the tree, hurting himself badly.

We understand that some of our young men of this place are going to study physiology, hygiene and narcotics. Go in for it, boys, it is a capital study.

We noticed J. C. Hetler brought an apple to the store last Friday night, the 10th, one that was positively grown last year, that had started to decay, but very little. We think instead of that being the last rose of Summer, it was the last apple of Summer.

Ho! ho! hip! hip! hurrah! Now for the festival. We understand that there is going to be a grand festival held in the hollow known as the Smith's hollow. It will be held on August 1st. Come, boys, plenty of time to get money. It is the first one held in this township, so come along, boys, now for a good time. As we didn't attend the ice cream parties, now let us attend this festival.

There has been another Sunday school opened near this place lately.

Miss A. E. Miller is again able to be around and fill her place at Sunday school. We are exceedingly glad to notice her recovery.

Mrs. Annie Smith, of Scranton, has been at this place and Nescopeck visiting friends and relatives.

The hail on Thursday, the 9th, didn't do any damage as far as heard from.

Mr. F. W. Heller, the miller in the Wapwallopen mill, visited his father on Sunday last.

Mrs. Polly Kirkendall, of this place, has been dangerously ill for a number of days.

Mr. G. B. Swank is again elected tax collector of the school taxes for the ensuing year.

Espy.

Mr. Thomas Bomboy, who for the past eight months has been lying ill, is gradually growing worse, and his recovery is despaired of. He and his family have the warmest sympathies of our citizens.

Lawyer Simpson, of Selinsgrove, made a business call to our town on Saturday.

W. A. Milnes' youngest child met with a painful accident one day last week. It was sitting in a chair and in some way fell to the floor upon its face, breaking its nose. The little sufferer is doing as well as can be expected.

J. H. Fahringer, of town, has gone to Slabtown, Locust township, to erect a barn for Henry Fahringer. Mr. Fahringer is a competent and skillful mechanic, and where once employed can find employment the second time.

Irvin Winters, a young man of town, who has been ill the past month, his friends often being summoned to his bedside, to see what seemed to be his last breath, is slowly recovering. With care and strict adherence to his physician's directions, we hope soon to see him about again.

James B. Whitmer, of Northumberland, spent Sunday in town with relatives. Jim is a jovial young man and his many young friends were glad to have him among them.

The Berwick Band furnished the music for the festival at the park on Saturday evening. They came down from Berwick town on a steamer.

Mr. Howard Fleckner, who for the past part of the Summer has shown his efficiency as a ferryman, has resigned his position there, and has gone to Nanticoke, where he intends residing for a time.

On last Saturday Mrs. Moore Creveling was taken with the third stroke of paralysis. Her death, at this writing, is hourly expected.

Mr. Jacob Blasser took a run down the river the latter part of last week, taking in Northumberland, Port Treverton, Selinsgrove and other places.

The boat yard at this place, does not, at present, present a very business-like aspect, as one passing through it sees the weeds growing where stood the mechanics' bench, and the launching of new boats from there is a thing of the past. Nothing but repairing is being done, and at this are only comparatively few men employed. Many of our men are compelled to go to other places to secure work.

Elmer F. Whitmer, a typo of Bloomsburg, who is a frequent visitor here, spent last Sunday in town, and, we understand, it will be his last for awhile, as he is about finishing his apprenticeship and intends going to his home at Northumberland. Mr. Whitmer has made many friends during his visits to Espy and will be missed by all.

Ed A. Sharretts is at present dealing out the various articles from behind Will Dieterick's store counter. Ed makes an obliging clerk, and in him Mr. Dieterick has found "the man for the place."

We notice signs distributed throughout town by Supervisor Creveling, prohibiting the throwing of garbage and refuse into the streets and alleys. This is a highly commendable act of the Supervisor, and now with the notice should be the enforcement.

Mrs. M. A. Blasser and Mrs. Isaac Creveling, drove over near Buckhorn on Sunday to spend the day with relatives.

A scene, which should not be allowed repetition, occurred on the corner of the street leading to the park, on Saturday evening about 10 o'clock. A crowd of intoxicated men and boys collected there, and had it not been for their inactive condition perhaps we would have seen a little John L. Sullivan, but as they were they gave vent to their wrath on each other by language that at once, in the minds of all moral or civilized citizens, classed them with the vilest of human beings. We are sorry to learn that the majority of the lawless lads were from Bloomsburg, and had they received their just dues it would have been at the point of the boot, or some other measure of punishment. They are all known, and if they are found upon our streets again in such a condition, their names will not be held from the public eye.

Lightstreet.

Chas. Funston visited our town on Saturday evening and showed some neat work with his bicycle, which shows that he begins to understand the velocity of the same.

Miss Woodruff, from the West, is now stopping with I. J. Kester's.

This place was visited with quite a fine refreshing rain on Tuesday evening of last week.

Mrs. Ettie McDowell, who for some time past has been at Shickshinny, returned to her home last week.

C. H. Kline is now engaged with O. Hollman at Hazleton as clerk in a grocery store.

Supt. Grimes took in the educational advantage by going to Harrisburg.

Mr. Charles McDowell, of New York, is visiting at his father's, Theodore McDowell.

Hiram Geiger, of Pittston, spent a short time in town, visiting his sister, Mrs. A. F. Terwilliger.

Sam is happy again by the announcement of a thirteen-pound girl.

Communion services were held in the M. E. Church on Sunday morning, Rev. Byer officiating.

Corn now puts on a different appearance since the fall of such a fine rain.

Mrs. Mary Heidlay, who lives with Mrs. Martha Vanderlice, visited her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Johnson, on Sunday.

Rev. Campbell filled an appointment for Rev. Canfield on Sunday afternoon.

Produce market is now governed here by scarcity of pasture, so say the farmers, especially butter.

A. B. White and wife paid H. N. White, of Afton, a short visit

R. M. Johnson attended quarterly meeting at Afton on Sunday.

Buckhorn.

We beg space to tender our thanks to the correspondent of Ravencreek Valley for informing us that we were a "little bit off" when we put up that item in our last about the Misses Tubbs that visited this place recently. But our sleep was not disturbed, for in the same issue we saw that the above named correspondent had gotten a little bit off the track, too. He or she was on the wrong railroad. We suppose it was the conductor's fault, though. A reporter cannot see everything that he writes about or talk with every one that makes a visit in his section and so has to write much from hearsay, which accounts for a mistake occasionally.

Our village smith, Amos Hartman, arose early one morning of last week, and after taking his team and wagon drove to his lot, one mile distant, sowed three acres broadcast, first with buckwheat then with phosphate and harrowed the same in before breakfast. He says it is not uncommon for him to make his dinner the first meal of the day. You see he never studied physiology and hygiene.

If the weather permits, by the end of the week all of the grain will be harvested, much stored away and probably some gathered.

Mr. Harry Weliver, of Riverside, spent Sunday at Chas. Werkheiser's.

Miss Maggie Shoemaker, who has been for some months with an aunt in Shenandoah, returned home Saturday.

Mr. Frank Crossley, from the lower end of Frosty Valley, was with relatives at this place Sunday.

If we ever said anything against the New Process flour we now are willing to recant it all. You just ought to see our mother's bread.

The M. E. Sunday school is talking picnic.

Rumors are being wafted on the breezes of the social air that not a few of our maidens determine that they will Miss it no longer than October. Remember that those of your sex who do marry our ways Mrs. it after all.

Joseph Sommers has purchased what has long been known as the Glaspy lot, for $135. He has also bought of Richard Ivey a dwelling house which he will soon move thereon.

Mr. Jeff Pursel received a bad cut in the leg while cradling Saturday.

Mr. Frank Moore received some slight injuries about the head and shoulders from an upset on Monday, hauling in grain.

Mrs. Mary Crossley is on the sick list.

Bradley's Superphosphate.

Manufactured by the Bradley Fertilizer Co., of Boston, can now be obtained in Bloomsburg. It is excellent in quality and is among the best fertilizers in the market. The prices are reasonable, and the results are very satisfactory. For particulars call on C. M. Bittenbender, under Opera House, Centre street, Bloomsburg. 3m.

Orangeville.

Several parties from our town are visiting this week at Ganoga Lake.

Mr. H. C. Conner and family have returned home again. They were visiting friends and relatives at Cambra, Pa.

North Mountain huckleberries sold on our streets last week at six cents per quart.

Quoit pitching is being revived again.

Our farmers are getting pretty near through with their harvesting. Generally, the crop is quite fair around here.

Mr. Martin Andrews, of Montandon, is visiting friends and relatives here and at Asbury.

Our base ballists have rented a field of H. W. Melick to play in. The ground is a good one, and with the amount of practice they are having I think their idea is to dish up a mess for their Lightstreet friends that will cool them off in a different style from that of Saturday, one week ago. They mean biz next time, and don't you forget it. No baby work hereafter.

J. W. Masteller, our good friend, has returned from quite an extended pleasure trip, having visited Philadelphia, New York, Coney Island and many other points of interest.

We heard a young gent remark that he intended to save fifty cents yet this Summer. Sensible young man, the matrimonial state is good enough for you. Our advice is, emigrate at once.

The boys that place matches on the stone walk in front of the church Sunday nights for amusement, just to see them burn, may find it to their sorrow, should anyone's clothes catch fire and any harm result, then, boys, look out for old Shelley.

Charley and his pard are devoted friends. About thirty-seven and one-half cents might separate them.

The Orangeville correspondent in last week's issue of the *Journal*, would, if possible, leave the people under a false impression. While we believe, and are very sure, that a kinder and more discreet set of women cannot be found in Columbia or any other county than the majority of our ladies, we are just as certain that there are none in Columbia county that are more unkind or indiscreet than the few members of the Gossiping league. Furthermore, we consider a defense of evil in any form, not only indiscreet, but very imprudent. The gossiper is condemned by all rational people. His acknowledgement of a personal acquaintance with but a few ladies of our town is only a confession of his ignorance of their true characters. If he is unacquainted with the members of the Gossiping League, then he is, in part, excusable for the pretended defense he made in their behalf. If he is acquainted with them, then by reason of his stupidity he has failed to get a right perception of their motives. If he defends them for the purpose of pleasing them or on the principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," or because he is afraid to disobey their mandates he is an object of pity, and is not responsible for what he writes. U. N. O.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13, 1885.

French sateens again! Those neat sateens! Those pretty sateens! Those wonderful sateens! Unique sateens! They've come! They've come! The little figures of cream and gold on navy-blue and myrtle and brown and plum.

For weeks we haven't dared to print the word. We've had sateens, and French sateens; but the printings! Sateens are nothing. The printing is everything. Why, every merchant in town has French sateens; but the town is waiting for the tiny figures of cream and gold on navy-blue and myrtle and brown and plum.

With nothing but samples to show we've sold ahead. We're ready now to deliver. But notice! you who have bought. Not all the sateens that are coming have come; not more than half. The other half are due in a day or two. [—To those you whether yours are here, we print the colors above.

French fine-cotton sateens have had a curious history. They were gay at first—six years ago they began. Next year they were gayer than gay. Audacious color-printing never went to greater length. There were beetles and butterflies, tadpoles and turtles, lobsters and birds, on your dresses. Since that they have quieted down. All through the fashion-writers have praised them; praised most the most outlandish printings. All through we have ventured to doubt the reality of the extravagant taste that was taken for granted by the makers of French sateens and prophets of fashion. We bought profusely of styles, but sparingly of quantities. We ordered styles of our own, quieter styles. The fashion-authorities were all against us. The merchants were all against us, of course—their stocks were against us. *But we had the ladies.* Even now, when makers and merchants alike have come to quieter styles, we have found a way to soften their simplest effects, by tints of cream and gold instead of clearer, brighter, sharper, stronger, white. *And the ladies are with us still.*

We've said before that nobody else has any of these tiny-figure, cream and gold-figure on navy-blue and myrtle and brown and plum, sateens. We invented them, ordered the makers to make them for us exclusively. We supposed not a yard of them would reach another merchant. We were nearly right. A single exception has come to our knowledge. One merchant had lately two or three of our styles. [He may have bought them of us indirectly.]

We've taken some pains to correct mis-spelling the name—sateens is right. Some spell it satines and some satteens. The dictionaries were made before the cotton fabric. They define sateen as a satin-like woolen stuff—those that have the word at all. They are partly right. [Dictionaries are apt to be only partly right as to technical words.] The dictionary-makers were rash. They were rash in defining velveteen as well as sateen. They say it is a cotton velvet. But what if somebody makes a woolen velveteen next year, as the French have made a cotton sateen? The dictionary-makers were rash. They needn't have put a limit of either cotton or wool in the definitions.

These pretty, unique, sateens belong to extravagant dress; but they'll make as busy a counter as seersuckers, ginghams at half-value, tennis stripes at less than half, batistes and lawns at three-quarters.

Sateens are 37½ cents a yard.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market street, and City-hall Square

MARRIAGES.

RINKER—LOWRY.—At the Baptist parsonage, Bloomsburg, Pa., July 15, 1885, by Rev. D. J. R. Strayer, Mr. Wm. E. Rinker, to Miss A. J. Lowry.

BETZ—LEIDY.—At the Presbyterian parsonage, in Summerville, Mo., by the Rev J. Crockett, Mr. J. W. Betz of Buckhorn, Col. Co., Pa., to Miss Anna J. Leidy of Summerville, Texas, Co., Mo.

LOCAL NOTICES.

After the rest bargains in Dress Goods, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c., &c., at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The latest styles of white and decorated Dishes and Glassware at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

A bargain at I. W. Hartman & Son's in Shirting. Fifty pieces on hand from 5 cents a yard up.

Crinkled Seersuckers at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

I. W. Hartman & Son offer this and next week bargains in white Dress Goods and embroideries.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Many a man who had lost nerve, vigor and energy, has been cured by Hunt's Remedy.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

In the tre

Everybody's Air-Brake.

"Yes, sah," said Uncle Zach, "I'se watched it for forty years an' its as I sez: De fust day of May an' Christmas day of the same year allers comes on de same week day."

Further conversation proved Uncle Zach a most incredulous person. Chancing to mention Dr. Carver's feat of breaking glass balls with a rifle, he said:

"I heerd 'bout dat shootin' and knowed right off it wasn't squar'; dat was a Yankee trick, boss, sho's you born."

"What was the trick?"

"Dar wuz loadstone put into de glass balls, an' likewise onto the bullets; so when the bullet fly outen de gun, it an de ball jes drawed tergedder, which, in course, brokes de glass—dats de trick!"

Later, Uncle Zach observed a rope running along the side of a car

"Boss, what's dat line fur?"

"To apply the air-brake in case of accident." Then we had further to explain how the force of the brake was obtained, to which Uncle Zach responded:

"Look a here boss, you sholy don't 'spect me to b'lieve dat foolishness? Why, de biggest harricane whatever blowed couldn't stop dis train, runnin' forty mile a hour. An' you think I gwine to b'leeve a little pipe full of wind under the kyars can do it?" No, sah-ree!"

There are a great many Uncle Zachs who judge everything simply by appearances. The air-brake does not seem to be a very powerful thing, but power and efficiency are not necessarily equivalent to bigness and pretense.

Phillip Beers, Esq., who resides at the United States Hotel, New York city, and is engaged in raising subscriptions for the New York *World* Bartholdi pedestal fund, was once upbraided by a distinguished relative who was a physician, for commending in such enthusiastic terms, a remedy that cured him of bright's disease eight years ago. He said: "Sir, has the medical profession with all its power and experience of thousands of years, anything that can cure this terrible disorder?" No, no, that is true, there is no mistake about it but that Warner's safe cure *is* really a wonderful effective preparation. That remedy is an "air-brake" that every man can apply and this fact explains why it has saved so many hundreds of thousands of lives. —*Copyrighted. Used by permission of American Rural Home.*

The Seventeen-Year Locusts.

The cicadæ, or "seventeen-year locusts," have appeared in large numbers at Louisville, Kentucky, and in other districts throughout the States, and as we have in former articles said something about the expected arrival of these insects, a few particulars about their life history will doubtless be interesting to many.

So far as can be learned these insects should not be called locusts at all, seeing that they belong to the *cicadæ* or harvest flies. The insect under consideration has the modest name *cicada septendecim*, or seventeen-year cicada. they have broad, short bodies, broad heads, large red eyes on each side of the head, with three eyelets on the crown. The wings and their cases are veined and transparent, the body is brown, the legs reddish-brown with no power of springing like the grasshoppers. The male supplies the music from a pair of kettle drums, one on each side of the body just back of the wings.

The insect has been known in this country since 1633, having appeared at regular intervals of seventeen years since that date.

The seventeen-year cicada does no great damage to crops, for his food is taken under ground, and when visible his mind is on love intent, not food.

Egg-laying—The process of egg-laying is interesting, as the only damage done by this insect is when the female lays her eggs.

The female is provided with an instrument by which she pierces the limbs of trees, at the same time depositing her eggs in pairs, in a sort of nest which usually contains from fifteen to twenty eggs. After laying an aggregate of from four to five hundred eggs in nests made in different trees, the female becomes exhausted and dies.

Frequently the limb also dies and falls to the ground, when the young hatch out after a month or so, and at once burrow into the ground and search for the rootlets of a tree, where they anchor themselves for a seventeen-year sucking match. The tree frequently dies after a year or two if the insects are attached to its roots in large numbers.

In the course of time they grow larger, and when their hunger is satisfied, that is to say, after seventeen years of continuous feeding, they begin to think of getting up into the air, for which purpose they make passages towards the earth's surface. They issue from the earth and usually alight on the top of a blade of grass or some tree; here they begin to feel uncomfortable, and after a severe struggle and continued wriggling, crack the skin and issue forth a new and perfect insect. "In this state he remains a week or two, perphaps more, exhausting in this short time the strength it required seventeen years of earnest eating to obtain." At this stage of life the cicada is bent on love alone, enjoys it for a short season, and starving, dies.—*Farmer's Review.*

"Father," he said, the old gentleman looked up, "you are the president of a silver mining company, and can tell me what an assessment is."

"Yes, my son. We are just now sending out an assessment of twenty per cent. It means that everyone owning shares in the company must pay twenty cents on every dollar."

"Oh, that's it? And now what's a dividend?"

A dividend is the sharing of a profit with stockholders. That is, when the officers of a company so far forget themselves as to have more cash on hand than they know what to do with, it is divided up. There isn't much use in your remembering the word and its interpretation."

Certainly—never forget that. When assessments fail the country fails. One dividend of three per cent. excuses five assessments for ten per cent. Now run out and play."

A good test for the fitness of water for animals to drink is the placing in it of live fish. If they continue to live the water is good enough for the purpose. Try to so arrange your garden as to take at least two crops from the whole land; let late squashes, melons, turnips, or cabbage follow the early peas, greens, and lettuce; celery follows onions, early cabbage or greens, and horseradish follow beets or lettuce. A little forethought in planting will enable a skilful gardener to take a good deal of produce from a little land.

A Jersey Farmer's Daughter Runs Away to be Married.

JERSEY CITY, July 10.—Besides a well-stocked farm in North Bergen, Farmer Lockhaus has a very pretty daughter, Amelia, who is just 17 years old. In the early part of March her father hired Frederick Wagner, giving him $14 a month and his board. He was a manly fellow, industrtrious and economical. On Saturday Amelia asked permission to spend a week with an old schoolmate at Manhasset, L. I. It was granted, and Tuesday morning she started out. Her father supplied her with money, and she promised to write. That same evening Wagner said he was going to New York, and would not be back until late in the evening. He did not return, and yesterday Farmer Lockhaus telegraphed to Machasset, inquiring after his daughter, and received a reply saying that she had not been there. Then he searched her room. A neatly-folded note lay on the table. It read thus:

PAPA:—I know you will not consent to my marriage with Freddie, but I love him dearly and will not give him up. We have arranged to get married in the city. Forgive me for telling you a falsehood, but I have no intention of going to Manhasset.

AMELIA.

That explained it. Farmer Lockhaus tried to keep the matter secret, but during the day several neighbors called and told him to make the best of it. They said that the plans for the elopement were arranged in May, and although they knew about it, they did not wish to spoil the happiness of the young couple. Even this did not appease the worthy Farmer Lockhaus. He declared that his son-in-law should never darken his doors. Amelia wrote to a friend saying that she was living in New York and would return home as soon as her father agreed to receive her and her husband.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

Simmons' Liver Regulator

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

An Effectual Specific

FOR

MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO, Phila,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

may 29-1y

Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

The committee in charge of the construction of the base and pedestal for the reception of this great work, IN ORDER TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ITS COMPLETION, have prepared a miniature Statute six inches in height,—the Statue Bronzed; Pedestal, Nickel-silvered,—which they are now delivering to subscribers throughout the United States at ONE DOLLAR EACH.

This attractive souvenir and Mantel or Desk ornament is a perfect fac-simile of the model furnished by the artist.

The Statuette in same metal, twelve inches high, at FIVE DOLLARS EACH, delivered.

The designs of Statue and Pedestal are protected by U. S. Patents, and the models can only be furnished by this Committee. Address, with remittance,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary.

American Committee of the Statue of Liberty.

33 Mercer Street, New York.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

T AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a $5 order for Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $12 order, HAND SOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20, $25, $28 and $30. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 20 Front street, New York City. CLUB ORDERS

may 15-1y

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24.

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE

Amputation of the Leg,

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a foot will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only delivery. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To keep the blood pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "FAVORITE REMEDY." It removes all impurities of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

The Landres,
Henry lay,
Normal,
Samson, and
osmopolitan

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mi on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,
Proprietor.

Jan 30-tf

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.

Limited,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware.

The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp. The celebrated Pinafore Burner.

Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.

422 Lackawanna Avenue. SCRANTON, Pa. may 1-1y

PRICE LIST OF

ROOFING SLATE

On Cars at Quarry.

No. 1 Slate	$3.10 to $4.00
No. 1 Rib Slate	3.00 to 3.25
Seconds	3.00
No. 2 Rib Slate	2.50

J. L. HULL.

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa may 22-1y

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. Mar 5-tf

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

"Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!'

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be founnd in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I aan flatter equal to the days of our courtship,'and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain

C. L. JAMES,
BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green-Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the great remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

SORE EYES

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb6-1y

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr r

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

—:o:—

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00	per m.
No 1 ½ inch siding planed,	14 00	"
" Hemlock german siding, 6 inch	14 00	"
" " flooring,	14 00	"
" white pine "	17 00	"
" yellow "	16 00	"
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00	"
" sawed pine shingles,	3 00	"
No 2 " " "	2 00	"
No 3 " " "	1 75	"
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75	"
" hemlock sawed "	2 00	"
" heart shaved pine " from $5 00 to	7 00	"
" sap " " 3 00 to	4 50	"
" hemlock " " " 4 00 to	4 50	"
" shingle lath,	2 75	"
" plastering lath,	2 00	"
Hemlock fencing,	9 50	"
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00	"
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00	"
" bills any size from $10 00 to	11 00	"

—:o:—

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

—:o:—

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3-6m

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure.

CREAM BALM has gained anenvia reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a creamy substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

June 26-4w d

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Body and its Health.

Writers in the Lancee call attention to the great value of hot water applications to the head in cases of fainting or syncope. They say also that a prompt use of it, applied to the forehead with cloths, will very often avert such attacks.

The number of bones in the human frame is 204. This does not include the teeth and certain small bones developed in tendon. In the head there are eight bones, and in the ears six very small ones concerned in hearing; 14 bones make up the face; 26 the spinal column; 24 the ribs, with two others connected with them, the lower extremities contain 60 bones and the upper 64.

Neither water, beer, nor any other liquid which has stood over night in lead pipes is fit to be drunk. Lead poisoning and paralysis may result from carelessness in this respect. The drinking water, soda water, etc., which has been standing should be allowed to escape before using. A simple test for the detection of lead in drinking water is by tincture of cochineal, a few drops of which will color the water blue, if there be the remotest trace of lead present.—*Medical World.*

In the day time plants and all vegetable life give off oxygen, which is necessary for man's life and health. At night they reverse the process and evolve carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous to man. This is the reason that plants are always objected to in sleeping rooms. Man absorbs oxygen and gives out carbonic acid gas from his lungs at all times. Pettenkofer has shown that two dozen plants give off as much of this gas as is exhaled by one baby sleeper. Sleeping rooms should always be well ventilated.

Light and life are inseparable; that is, such was the generally received opinion many years ago, and in accordance with it houses were built liberally supplied with windows, and as liberally now; but go along any of the fashionable streets of New York and you will find not less than three, and often six, distinct contrivances to keep out this sunshine and gladness. First, the Venetian shutter on the outside; second, the close shutter on the inside; third, the blind which is moved by rollers; then, fourthly, there are the lace curtains; fifth, the damask or other material. In the same train come the exclusion of external air by means of double sash, and a variety of patent contrivances to keep any little stray whiff of air from entering at the bottom, sides and tops of doors and windows. At this rate we will, in due time, dwindle into Lilliputs, if indeed we do not die off sooner, with all science and art, and leave the world to begin anew from the few sons of the forest who persist in eschewing civilization. We lay it down as a health axiom, the more out door air and cheery sunshine a man can have, the longer he will live.—*Hall's Journal of Health for May.*

How Are You Off?

He was leaning against the railing at the ferry dock looking decidedly out of sorts when along came an oily, smooth-faced man and said:

"How are you off?"

"What for?"

"Money."

"Haven't got a red."

"Say, can you tell a lie?"

"I can."

"Then you are the man I want. Old Captain Smith, of Buffalo, is over in that saloon and has got a crowd around him. He's a great liar, but always sticks to one anecdote. It is about his vessel being wrecked, and of a mermaid taking him in her arms and swimming ashore. Now, then, I want you to go over and hear the lie out, and when he is through just get up and claim that you are the identical mermaid that saved his useful old life. I want to set him back, and it will be fifty cents in your pocket."

The matter was arranged and the pair went over to the saloon. Captain Smith was feeling good, and in a little time he worked around to remark:

"That was a curious thing that happened me in 1848. Did I ever tell you of the wreck of the Mary Ann?"

"No."

He sat down to describe the imaginary wreck, and when he got along to where the vessel showed an intention to founder the chap who was to play mermaid got the wink and pricked up his ears.

"Well, sir," continued Smith, "she finally went down and I found myself struggling in the lake. It was twenty-five miles to land, and how do you suppose I got there?"

"I have heard that a mermaid towed you ashore," answered one of the gang.

"Humph! an infernal lie! I floated ashore on the mainhatch cover, and never had a nicer ride in my life!"

The man who hired the liar seemed completely broken down, while the liar stumped off out of doors with his courage all gone. Smith had seen them in conversation, suspected a job, and left the mermaid out altogether.

An Accomplished Young Girl Elopes With a Railroad Hand.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., July 10,—During the construction of the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad, a branch of the Vanderbilt system, two Italians worked in a construction gang at Wayne who were of a better class than the average, and, being good scholars in their native tongue, were desirous of exchanging in their knowledge for a like accomplishment in English. Living at Wayne was the daughter of A. S. Stabley, a well-to-do merchant and postmaster of the village. No pains or money had been spared upon the young lady's education, and at the age of 22 she was a bright, pretty girl of many accomplishments.

To her the ambitious Italians went and to her a mutual exchange of knowledge was agreed upon. The railroad was finished and the Italians took their leave. Miss Stabley afterwards received letters from one of the Italians, but this course was not thought irregular by her parents and no heed was taken of the future until last week, when Miss Stabley came to Lock Haven ostensibly to attend the Normal School commencement, but as she did not return that night her father came here and on investigation discovered that she bought a ticket at the Pennsylvania station for Newark, N. J., and had her satchel and other baggage which she had smuggled away from home, checked for the same place. Later a letter was received by the parents telling of their daughter's marriage to the Italian at Newark.

WANTED A MAN! INTELLIGENT, Ambitious, Energetic, to secure and fill our orders in his section. Responsible House. Reference exchanged. Also in different department. Lady wanted. SALARY $75 TO $100 GAY BROS., BOX 1353, P. O. PHILA.

July 10-4w r

Bitters Known.

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sialogue, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDONALD Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 32, 34 & 36 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SICARB SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect July, 5th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4 25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.00 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.32 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.03 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.08 p. m., Sunbury 1.00 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

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THAT NEED ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Pretty Suits for Children,
Handsome Suits for Boys.
Best Goods, Latest Styles,
Neatest Fits.

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apr. 3, '85-1y

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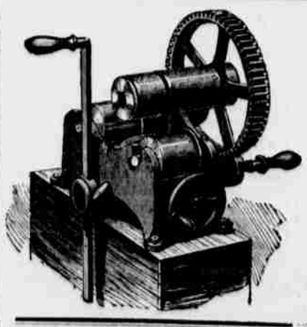

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